THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Published by NEVILLE B. CRAIG, near the South West Corner of the Diamond——Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the year——Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance——Advertisements published on reasonable terms.

VOLUME 48. TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1833. NUMBER 77.

New Stourbridge Glass Works.

J. ROBINSON & SON,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have considerably reduced the prices of their Glass.—They still continue to manufacture all kinds of

FLINT GLASS WARE,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

No. 10, *Corner of Ross and Second streets,*

where all orders in their line will meet with immediate attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand. Orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

N. B. Terms will be found as low as at any other manufactory in the western country.

Pittsburgh, March 8.—tf.

☞*Building Materials and Workmen*

WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received, by the Commissioners of the Western Penitentiary, on or before Friday, the 5th inst., for supplying the following quantity and kinds of building materials.

BRICKS.

100 thousand good, hard, well burnt bricks.

STONE.

2 thousand perches of select building stone.

LIME.

5 thousand bushels of well wood burnt stone lime.

SAND.

20 thousand bushels of good, clean river sand.

LUMBER.

50 thousand feet inch measure of two inch white oak plank;

25 thousand feet inch measure 3 by 5 inch white oak scantling;

30 thousand feet, inch measure, of common white pine sap boards;

5 hundred common rafters, 27 feet long, 3 by 5 inches, of white pine or hemlock;

100 thousand common white pine shingles;

20 thousand common four feet plastering laths;

15 thousand feet, inch measure, of two inch common hemlock, or white pine plank.

CAST IRON.

240 thousand pounds of door jambs, sky lights, ventillators, breckets, water pipes, &c., as per patterns and drawings.

WROUGHT IRON.

200 plates of ¼ inch boiler iron, 2 by 5 feet; 20 tons of bar iron, as per bill of dimensions.

WORKMEN.

A few first rate bricklayers and masons are wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, on being found competent. Also, a Blacksmith, of ability and industry.

Any information may be obtained of the subscriber, at the Prison, or Exchange Hotel.

JOHN HAVILAND, Architect.

☞ The Mercury and Advocate will insert the above until forbidden. April 2—tf

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN

may 11, 1832.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

November 22, 1832.—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18—tf.]

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,

Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by

H. MAC SHANE,

Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by ALEX. BAILIE, corner of Market and Third streets,

OLD L. P. MADEIRA, in bottles and on draught;
Pale Sherry, Lobo Brand;
Brown do. very rich;
Golden do. do.;
Grape Juice Port, very rich;
Old L. P. Teneriffe;
Old Cette Madeira;
Lisbon, very superior;
Malmsey Madeira, very rich;
Champagne, celebrated Anchor Brand;
Claret, Leo Ville, and St. Julian, very superior;
Old Hock, 1811;
Sauterne, very fine;
Also, Superior Old Virgin and Champagne Brandy;
Holland Gin, Old and Genuine;
Jamaica Spirits;
All of which are offered at reduced prices—apply as above. May 14—tf

CITY DISPENSARY,

Physicians' Prescription, and

FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,

S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market street,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that the above establishment is now in complete operation.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines will be carefully prepared, and put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours, day and night.

The subscribers flatter themselves, from their knowledge in the Prescription and Apothecary Business, that they will be enabled to render general satisfaction. Their medicines have been selected with great care, and will at all times be subject to the inspection of the Physicians of the city.

J. B. COCHRAN,
THOMAS MILLER,

Acting Partner of the late firm of Thompson & Miller.

N. B.—The Dispensary will be accessible on Sundays. March 15—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

TO BOTTLERS.

PORTER, Pint Porter, and Claret Bottles—received on consignment, and for sale, by the gross at No. 81, Wood street, or dozen, by

THOMPSON & SCOTT.

☞N. B.—A lot of second hand Oil and Alcohol Barrels, for sale very low.

May 14, 1833.

FAMILY FLOUR,

CONSTANTLY kept for sale by CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE, No. 8, Market street.

March 8, 1833.

5000 LBS. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;
600 lbs. Candlewick;
Carded Cotton;
Carpet Yarn and Coverlet Yarn.
Sattinet Warps.

For sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,

January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.

Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

WANTED,

A FEW THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS—Also, 500 pounds in Bank of England Notes. Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at low rates. Certificates issued on Special Deposits, bearing interest from date. Sums not received less than 100 dollars, nor for a less period than 30 days, or longer than one year.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

February 26.

FOR RENT,

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.

Apply to

CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.

Dec. 25—tf

For Sale,

DRAFTS on Wheeling, Cincinnati, and Louisville, at par, payable at sight.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 48, Wood street,

Pittsburgh. March 12.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

S. J. SYLVESTER,

Publisher, Bookseller, and Stationer,

HAS removed his Store from the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, to the stand of Messrs. Holdship & Son, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, where he will keep on hand an extensive assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Writing and Printing Paper, Wall and Wrapping Paper—together with every article in his line, Wholesale and Retail, on accommodating terms.

April 2, 1833.

Saddlers' Tacks and Sparables.

60 BOXES assorted sizes, received from the manufacturer, and for sale at *eastern prices*, by JAMES IRWIN,

Corner of Market and Water streets.

April 19, 1833—tf

STONE'S Letters on Masonry and Anti-Masonry—Just received and for sale at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

April 9. Corner of Wood and Third streets.

OFFICE for the purchase and sale of Gold, Silver, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Stocks, &c.; No. 68 WOOD STREET. Western, and every description of Bank Note Paper, purchased at a low rate of discount.

WANTED,

Doubloons, Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Thalers, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Bank of England Notes, at high premiums.

6 per cent. allowed on Special Deposits, in sums not less than $100, to remain 30 days or more. Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

GEO. A. COOK, Exchange Broker.

April 9, 1833.

TO PRINTERS.

JUST received, one Case of BLANK CARDS—assorted Numbers—for sale cheap by S. J. SYLVESTER, Corner of Wood and Third st's.

May 3, 1833.

HERBS.

AN assortment of carefully dried Medicinal and Culinary Herbs; put up in the neatest manner by the Shakers, among which are Lemon Balm, Hoarhound, Catnep, Peppermint, Spearmint, Pennyroyal, Rue, Sage, Tanzey, Summer Savory, Thoroughmost Hyssop, Sweet Marjorum, Wormwood, Digitalis, Lobelia, Inflata, Slippery Elm Bark, &c. &c. Just received and for sale by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.,
Corner of Fifth and Market streets.

April 23—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 *Market, between* 3*d &* 4*th streets,*

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,

BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.

Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

December 4, 1832.—tf

Just Received, and on hand,

HAVANNA and Rio Coffee; Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, and Souchong Teas; Loaf, Lump, and N. O. Sugar and Molasses; Champagne, and Cogniac Brandy; Jamaica, St. Croix, and New Orleans Rum; Holland Gin, (hour glass brand;) Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Sicily, Malaga, and Marseilles and Bourdeaux Claret Wines, warranted pure; best Sperm Candles, & Winter Strained Oil; Fresh Salad Oil; Castile, Shaving, Boston, Palm and Rosin Soap; Almonds; bunch and bloom Raisins; Raisins in kegs; Fresh Mackerel, No. 2; Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon, &c. &c.; Spanish Indigo, Fustic, Campeachy Logwood, Camwood, Blue Vitriol, Saltpetre, Epsom Salts, Alum, Copperas, Chalk, &c. &c.

Corks, Sap Sago Cheese, Phila. Glue, Starch, and Richmond and Pittsburgh manufactured Tobacco, well assorted; together with Salt, Iron, Nails, Paper, Ropes, &c.

Comprising, together, a lot of goods selected with the utmost care, and which are recommended with confidence. For sale on accomodating terms.

HENRY F. SCHWEPPE,
Corner St. Clair & Penn Sts.

N. B. Expected to receive shortly, White Havanna Sugar; 30 bbls. Tanners' Oil, from Boston.

April 9, 1833—2m

A. LAMONT & Co's Patent Vices:
Fullers' Screws:
Timber Wheel, do.:
Mill, do.:
Mill Spindles:
Blanchard's Cast Steel Corn & Grass Scythes:
Do. German do. do.
Thompson's Sickles—on hand and for sale by

JAMES IRWIN,
Corner of Market & Water sts.

March 29—tf

FRESH SPRING GOODS,

NO. 108 MARKET STREET.

WE invite the attention of buyers to our fresh stock of DRY GOODS, recently purchased in the eastern cities, upon the most advantageous terms, and among which will be found many desirable articles—all of which will be sold at a small advance on the original cost.

J. SHEA & Co.

N. B.—Persons who know themselves indebted to the subscribers for a longer period than six months, will please call and settle their respective accounts, previous to the 20th May next; and those having claims, will present them for settlement.

April 12—tf J. S. & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers, at Private Sale, the Mansion House at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets, now occupied by Benj. Weaver, as a Hotel, together with all the vacant ground attached. As this property, and long established stand is pretty generally known to the public, it is unnecessary to give a further description of it, as those who would wish to purchase, will examine for themselves—the terms will be easy, as only part of the money will be required in hand. For further particulars, apply to

BENJ. DARLINGTON,

April 23—tf No. 51 Market street.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Within the city of Pittsburgh; some of the property is improved, and some unimproved. Inquire of

B. DARLINGTON,

March 19, 1833. No. 54, Market st.

ANTI ANGULAR SYSTEM OF WRITING.

MR. WINTER, having acquired a knowledge of Mr. Smith's incomparably excellent system of Penmanship, having practised under him, and become well acquainted with his *method* of Instruction, and with the *manner* in which he has secured so much success in his beautiful and accomplished art, would now inform his numerous friends, and the citizens generally, that he intends to devote special attention to that important branch of Education.

Mr. W. has already introduced this system, with astonishing success, in his *Academy, in Smithfield street, between Fifth street and Diamond Alley,* where specimens of the great and rapid improvement of his Pupils may, at any time, be seen.

Private Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen will be attended to, at such time as shall be most convenient. On Monday next, the 22d inst., Mr. W. intends commencing an evening class, at 6 o'clock, P. M. The number will be limited. An early application is therefore necessary, for those who wish to attend.

Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Grammar, Composition, Geography, with the use of the Globes, &c., will continue to be taught in the above Academy, as usual. April 19.

BOOKS LOST!

5 VOLUMES of Niles' Register, to wit—16, 18, 22, 23, and 26th volumes.

Also, a number of LAW BOOKS.

☞ Persons who have any of them, are requested to return them to the office of the subscriber.

W. W. FETTERMAN.

June 4, 1833.

TEA AND INDIGO.

ON CONSIGNMENT, 10 chests Y. H. Tea; 2 seroons Indigo. Offered somewhat below the market price, to effect speedy sales.

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.

May 24—6t

REMOVAL.

TASSEY & CHURCH

HAVE Removed to the extensive Ware-Houses, Numbers 108 and 110, Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Cochran & Irwin, where they intend keeping constantly on hands, a full supply of all articles in the

GROCERY LINE,

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, COPPER, TIN PLATE, AND WIRE.

Feb. 12, 1833.—tf

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Undersigned will offer for sale, at Public Auction, on Monday, the 1st day of July next, on the premises, their COTTON FACTORY, situated at Fallston, on Big Beaver, within 2 miles of the Ohio.

This Factory contains 7 Throstles, and 1 Mule, operating about 900 Spindles, with all the necessary preparations of Cards, Drawing Frames, &c., all in good order, and in successful operation. A minute description is hardly deemed necessary, as any person disposed to purchase will, of course, give it a personal inspection. Its location is most admirably situated on one of the most permanent streams west of the mountains, navigable twenty miles above, by canal and slack water navigation, and to any extent by the Ohio, offering an easy transportation to all the best markets on that noble river. To any person acquainted with the business, and desiring to make money, this establishment offers peculiar advantages. Any information desired, can be obtained by addressing

PUGHS, WILSON & Co.,
Fallston, Beaver co., Pa.

☞ The New York American, National Gazette, and Baltimore American, will insert weekly till sale, and charge this office.

May 21, 1833.—ts

JOHN D. MAHON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FROM CARLISLE, Pa.

HAVING removed to Pittsburgh, will attend to the business of his Profession, in the several Courts of Allegheny and the adjacent Counties. ☞ Office, No. 44 Fourth street, near Market. Pittsburgh, Nov. 6.—tf

TO RENT,

10 FRAME HOUSES—pleasantly situated in the village of Croghansville. Possession can be given immediately; rent very low.

Apply to JAMES BLAKELY,

May 24—tf Bayardstown.

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY.

THE Gentlemen of the Bar are respectfully informed that we have lately received, on consignment, an extensive Law Library, among which are some very valuable Reports. We are instructed to sell the books at the lowest prices.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

April 19—tf

JOSEPH FISCHGENS & Co.

NEW RECTIFYING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 4, GRAY'S ROW,

HAVE constantly on hand, and for sale—Alcohol, from Rectified Whiskey, Foreign and Domestic Brandy; Gin, Whiskey, Cordials of all descriptions: good cider; Vinegar by the barrel, or small; which, being manufactured by a person acquainted with the business, are presented as pure.

Pittsburgh, April 9, 1833—2m

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's

Drug Store, Corner of Fifth and Market street.

Wanted,

SEVERAL Sums of Money on Mortgage, on good property in the City of Pittsburgh. Persons wishing to invest, will please apply to

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, Pittsburgh.

March 12, 1833.

TO RENT,

THE Splendid Store House, at present occupied by *S. J. Sylvester,* corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Possession given on 1st April. For terms, enquire of Dr. E. Hale, Allen Kramer, S. P. Darlington, or WM. ROBINSON.

January 29, 1833.—tf

REMOVAL.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

DRUGGISTS,

HAVE removed to the corner of Fifth and Market streets, where a general assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, &c. &c.** will be constantly kept on hand, and which they offer, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable erms. April 23—tf

Wall Paper and Velvet Borderings.

RECEIVED, this day, a large assortment—embracing the latest eastern patterns, some of which are very elegant—call and examine them, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

Corner of Third and Wood streets, late H. Holdship & Son. April 5.

GREAT BARGAINS!

WILL be sold, at public auction, in the borough of Erie, Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st Monday in August next,

2,000 *Acres of Land,*

In 50 acre tracts, about one mile from said borough, adjoining Lake Erie, and on two public roads. The land is of a good quality, well watered and timbered.

Those wanting good lands and well situated, had better attend, as this is the last public land for sale in this part of the state. The Pennsylvania Canal will pass through this tract, when made.

Terms of payment—one half of the purchase money down at the time of sale; one fourth in six, and one fourth in nine months, with interest.

RUFUS S. REED,

President of the present Town Council.

Erie, Pa., April 20, 1833. [May 7.—ts]

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their assortment of WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS, to their Paper Hangings Manufactory, on Ross street, near the Monongahela River, where purchasers will please call. March 22.—tf.

J. CHISLETT,

PORTRAIT PAINTER,

Penn Street, Corner of Garrison Alley,

PITTSBURGH.

J. C. takes this opportunity of soliciting the patronage of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, and would be happy to show his specimens to those who may favor him with a call.

May 3—tf

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

SUPPLIED WITH

Books and Stationery,

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS, BY

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

March 26—tf

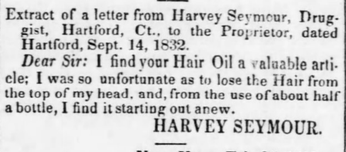
REMOVAL.

Hoge & Wainwright

HAVE removed their Hardware Stores from No. 100 Wood, and 130 Liberty street, to No. 54 Wood street—at which place they intend keeping an extensive and well assorted stock of *Hardware, Cutlery, Whips, &c.*

☞The attention of the public, generally, is respectfully requested. April 12—2m

WARD'S



VEGETABLE HAIR OIL.

IN all ages of the world, a beautiful head of hair has been considered the greatest ornament ever bestowed by nature upon the human frame, and indispensably necessary to the perfection of personal beauty. It is a very general complaint of young persons, that their hair is falling off, becoming dry, or unhealthy; this may be owing to the application of improper and injurious oils, or to the entire neglect of the hair. Without proper attention, diseases of the hair will arise, which are often found to occasion thinness, falling off, and frequently total baldness. For these evils, and the necessary inconveniences attending them, Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil will be found in all cases a sure remedy. Before offering this Oil to the public it had been tried in hundreds of cases of baldness, thinness and falling off of the hair, and in every instance its salutary effects have been realized to admiration. It has never failed to produce a new and beautiful growth of hair on heads already bald, and to check that falling off which so often occurs. In cases where it becomes dry and ceases to grow, this Oil will very soon render it healthy, and produce a rapid and beautiful growth, without the least injury to the most delicate head; nor does any falling off follow after using it. That loss of hair, which so often takes place after sickness, may be easily prevented by using this celebrated Oil. In short no Oil has ever been offered to the public that gives such universal satisfaction, and stands the test of experience like Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil.

That the public may rest assured of the salutary effects of this Oil, the following testimonials, from gentlemen of high respectability, are most respectfully submitted:—

Extract of a letter from John A. Wadsworth, M. D., of the city of Providence, R. I. to W. & L. Krumbhaar & Co., of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen: Dr. Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil has gained great repute with us, having restored Hair on heads that have been bald for years, and I have no doubt it will give satisfaction wherever it may be introduced.

Very respectfully,
JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

Messrs. STANLEY & Co., of Baltimore, in writing to Mr. HUNTON, Druggist, in Washington City, say, 'That Letters to them from Druggists in Boston, describe *Ward's Hair Oil* as being highly approved of there, and selling with astonishing rapidity.

Extract of a letter from Harvey Seymour, Druggist, Hartford, Ct., to the Proprietor, dated Hartford, Sept. 14, 1832.

Dear Sir: I find your Hair Oil a valuable article; I was so unfortunate as to lose the Hair from the top of my head, and, from the use of about half a bottle, I find it starting out anew.

HARVEY SEYMOUR.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1832.

Dr. WARD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Oil, you were good enough to put into my hands when I was in Lowell, has produced the most wonderful effects on my Hair that I ever witnessed. You recollect when I called on you, my Hair had fallen very much, and I was quite bald; I have now a beautiful head of Hair, coming on very rapidly. I hardly know how to express my gratitude to you for the benefit the Oil has afforded me. A number of my friends are very anxious to obtain some of the Oil, and I wish you to send me one dozen bottles of the largest size immediately.

Yours, respectfully,
C. WOOD, M. D.

Extract of a letter from Dr. John A. Wadsworth, of Providence, to the Proprietor.

Esteemed Friend: Your Hair Oil is attended with very promising effects. One of our most respectable citizens, who had been bald for ten years, with a skin as smooth and free from hair as the palm of his hand, has been using the Oil, and fine hair is now coming out on every part of the previously bald scalp.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1832.

I certify that about fifteen years ago, my hair began to fall off, and in a few years became so thin that I found it a source of great inconvenience. On seeing Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil advertised in several New York papers, and highly recommended by two medical gentlemen, with whom I was acquainted, I was induced to make trial of it. When I commenced the use of it, I very much doubted its efficacy in my case, having been bald so many years. But I had not tried it long, before I found it to possess the properties which had been attributed to it. I have now as good and healthy a head of hair as I had twenty five years ago. I can cheerfully recommend it to others who have had the misfortune to lose their hair.

G. W. CUNNINGHAM.

BOSTON, Nov 3, 1832.

Dr. WARD—*Sir:* A friend of mine had a bottle of your Hair Oil put into his hand, and using it a short time, the hair began to grow on his head, which was before bald, and he had tried many other remedies in vain.

Yours, respectfully,
C. E. ALLEN.

☞ For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., corner of Sixth and Wood streets, and H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., corner of Fifth and Market streets, Pittsburgh.

April 30—tf.

WANTED,

20 SHARES of Stock of the old Bank of Pittsburgh, for which $55 per share will be given. Apply to

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

May 24, 1833.

Liberty Street Market.

BUTCHERS, Victualers, and others, are informed, that, by the provisions of an Ordinance, passed the 27th instant, Mondays and Thursdays are declared public market days for the market in Liberty street, where, on those days, Butchers' Meat, Poultry, Vegetables, and all such articles of country produce as are usually brought to market, are exclusively to be sold, and that on Wednesdays and Saturdays, market will be held there in conjunction with the market in the Diamond.

All Farmers and Gardeners, who are in the practice of attending market, are informed that, on Monday next, the 3d of June, the market in Liberty street will be ready for their reception, and that all the stalls on the north side (except two at each end) are *free* for their use and occupancy, for the sale of the products of their farms and gardens, *without any charge therefor whatever*—and they are further informed that the market limits are extended to Pitt street, whereby the country people have a privilege, heretofore denied them, of selling all articles of their produce from their wagons, carts, or sleds, when properly arranged along the curb stones in that part of Liberty street within the market limits.

It is believed that those persons who are disposed to prefer a comfortable and clean market house either to sell or buy in, will find the Liberty street Market, under proper regulations, to comport with their wishes. May 31, 1833.

THE WESTERN FEMALE

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

UNDER the superintendence of WILLIAM B. LACEY, D. D., is now open, and will be prepared for the reception of pupils at any time, except in the month of August.

The design of the Institute is to impart an accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of Female Education; and, having engaged teachers of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the Principal hopes to fulfil the design.

Mrs. *Fleming* and Miss *Smith* will teach the elementary branches; Dr. *Aikin* will instruct in Geometry, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, and Geology. Dr. *Lacey* will hear classes in Rhetoric, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, History, Elocution, and Criticism. Mrs. *Lacey*, Mr. *Duponchel*, and Mrs. *Fleming*, will teach the French and Italian Languages. Mr. *Rupp*, assisted by Mrs. Lacey, will give lessons in Vocal and Instrumental Music. Mr. *Duponchel*, Mrs. *Lacey*, and Miss *Smith*, will instruct in Drawing and Painting, in all their varieties.

☞ The expense of Board and Tuition will vary, according to the branches taught, from 120 to 200 dollars per annum.

☞ Bills, in all cases, payable one quarter in advance.

Lectures will be given, weekly, on Etiquette and Female Manners, and the pupils exercised, daily, in Calesthenics, and the forms and elegancies of polished life. The scholars will have access to an extensive Library of English, French, and Italian Literature, with every possible facility to the improvement of their *taste* and *manners.*

Each Pupil is required to bring a Bible, Bed, and Bedding, Towels, Napkins, Table Spoon, Tea Spoon, Knife and Fork.

The summer term will commence on the 13th May, inst., and all who wish to enter in that period, are requested to do so at the *beginning.*

Dr. Lacey contemplates establishing, in the vicinity of his residence, a school for boys; and those who wish to procure places in it for their sons, will please apply immediately.

☞ The Christian Herald, Democrat, and Statesman, will insert the above 3 times.

May 3, 1833.—tf

REMOVAL.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER AND PAPER HANGINGS, have removed their Store from the corner of Third and Wood Streets to No. 80 Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, where they continue to keep on hand a General Assortment of

Writing, Wrapping, Printing, and Wall

PAPER.

☞ Paper of all sizes and descriptions made to order, at the shortest notice.

☞ They will also continue to keep on hand a supply of SCHOOL BOOKS, suitable for Country Merchants.

☞ The highest market price will always be given for Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow.

May 28, 1833.—tf

WOOL! WOOL!!

THE highest market price, in cash, will be paid for the various grades of Wool, washed on the Sheep's back, delivered at the Woollen Manufactory, in Economy.

FREDERICK RAPP.

Economy, April 29, 1833. [May 3.—3m.]

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Complete Periodical Library.

FORTY Eight Pages Weekly—nearly 2,500 pages a year, for five dollars, furnishing, annually, select reading equal to fifty volumes of common size.

The Library will contain nearly all the new works of merit as they appear—Voyages and Travels, History, Biography, Select Memoirs, the most approved European Annuals, Adventures, Tales of unexceptionable character, &c. &c.

The 'Complete Periodical Library,' will be found indispensable to all lovers of good reading, in town or country. Every number will contain 48 pages, in a size expressly adapted for binding, when the book is completed; printed with type so large as not to fatigue the weakest eye. Its immense size will enable the editor to crowd any common sized book into two numbers; frequently into one. New works will be despatched as they arrive from Europe, and sent off fresh to its patrons. The subscriber in Missouri will be brought to the very fountain of literature. Works printed in this library will be furnished to him, when, without it he would be wholly unable to procure them. A book that will cost us six dollars to import, can be reprinted and distributed to subscribers, owing to our peculiar facilities, for about twenty or thirty cents, with the important addition of its being fresh and new.

We shall give near 2500 pages, annually, equal to FIFTY common sized books. Every work published in the Library will be COMPLETE IN ITSELF. A title page will be given with each volume, so that the subscriber, if he pleases, may sell, or give it away, without injury to any of the others; or it may be bound up at the pleasure of the subscriber.

This work presents an extraordinary feature, unknown to any other periodical in the country. The subscription price may be considered a mere loan for a year, as the work, at the year's end, will sell for cost, and in many parts of the United States it will bring double the original cost to the subscriber.

The works published in "The Complete Periodical Library" will be of the highest character, both as regards the author and his subject. New works, of approved merit, will be sent out to the Editor by every arrival from Europe, giving him an unlimited field to select from, while care will be taken to make his publication equal to any thing of the kind in America.

The first number will be issued on the 8th of May next, and regularly every Wednesday thereafter, secured in handsome printed covers, and on fine white paper, at $5 per annum, payable in advance. Clubs remitting $20 will be supplied with five copies for that sum; agents at the same rate.

Address T. K. GREENBANK,
No. 9, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

☞ Subscriptions received at this office.

Charles H. & John F. White's

Upholstery and Cabinet Furniture

WARE ROOMS,

Nos. 107 *and* 109 *Walnut street, Philadelphia;*

A VERY extensive assortment of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY, finished in the best and most elegant manner, is kept constantly on hand at the above Ware Rooms. The Furniture is manufactured by the most experienced workmen, from choice materials, and after the latest and most approved designs of both Europe and America. The proprietors feel confident, from their long experience in the manufacture of these articles, and the facilities always at their command, that they can execute orders with at least equal satisfaction, and with greater speed, than in any other establishment in the United States.

By a visit to their Rooms, they trust that such an exhibition can be made as will afford an ample guarantee of this ability.

Any articles in the range of their business, ordered at a distance, will be packed with the greatest care, so as to preclude the possibility of injury occurring by their transportation to the remotest section of the country.

May 28, 1833—1m

Cheap, Valuable, & Interesting Works.

THE Family Physician, and Gazette of Human Life: being a Library of Health and Hygiene, and of Popular and General Medical Knowledge, rendered familiar to every individual: embracing every subject connected with the Prevention, Treatment, and Cure of Diseases—the Qualities of Medicines—their good and ill effects on Health—the Ingredients of Secret or Patent Medicines—the true Principles of Eating and Drinking, or Eating and Drinking to Live—Domestic Cookery—Chemistry—and a great variety of curious, valuable, and interesting Knowledge, of the highest importance to all, and hitherto hidden from the mass of Mankind. *Contributed to by a number of Practising Physicians.*

The object of this work is to present every subject connected with diseases, and its treatment, which, by its simplicity and the perspicuity of its details, shall enable all who wish, to be thoroughly informed in this most interesting and important of sciences.

The advantages of such a publication to all ranks of society need not be insisted upon, since they must suggest themselves to every reflecting mind. Under the influence of the diffusion of sound medical knowledge among all classes, empiricism must be disarmed of the dangerous weapons with which it wars so successfully against the life of man; the abusive employment of medicines so baneful to health, will give place to the rational administration of remedial agents, and the scientific and experienced physician will be aided in his efforts to alleviate the sufferings of humanity. Nothing that can add to the interest and utility of the work shall be neglected. The principles of diet and regimen shall be explained, and their application enforced. The ingredients of secret remedies shall be given, and the whole subject of materia medica shall be discussed and explained in a lucid and simple style.

☞ A premium of $100 will be awarded to the writer of the best Essay (not exceeding 20 pages octavo) on the advantages, to the community, of the general diffusion of medical knowledge. The essays are to be directed, post paid, to the Editor, in all of June next.

The award of the premium will depend upon the decision of several eminent physicians.

☞ Editors, post masters, and others, are respectfully invited to act as agents. Any person who remits ten dollars will have ten copies forwarded him. Persons remitting one dollar will have eight numbers sent. All distant communications to be addressed to the Editor, No. 6, Cortlandt street, New York, (*and must be post paid.

Rev. Willi[illegible] Y.

THE St[illegible]
Ja[illegible]
all h[illegible]

Charleston Mercury.

E LIVE FOR?

[illegible]or? is it to be
[illegible] fortune's power?
our bark on pleasure's sea
float perhaps an hour?
waste our time in idle dreams
Of what may be to-morrow,
To glean with care from present scenes
The source of future sorrow?

What do we live for? is it to find
The ties of friendship broken,
That love's a sound to cheat mankind
And dies as soon as spoken?
To mark the woes on others hurled
Nor weep their hapless lot?
To hate our fellows—curse the world—
To die, and be forgot?

No! we were formed to seek for truth
Through paths made plain by reason;
To hail that light in earliest youth
Which shines in every season.
Yes! we were made to win below
The boon hereafter given;
To calmly smile at earthly wo,
And find our home in HEAVEN.

A. T. N.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BURMAH MISSION.

Rev. Mr. Wade, the American Baptist Missionary who has just returned from Burmah, attended divine service on Sabbath morning in Oliver street Baptist Meeting House, accompanied by the two natives of India which he brought with him. The exercises were highly interesting. Mr. Wade addressed the congregation, and after having expressed in a most feeling and impressive manner, the great pleasure he experienced in the privilege of addressing a christian audience, he proceeded to relate some of the most prominent characteristics of the Burmans' religious superstitions and idolatry. Assemblages of tens of thousands of these heathen often bow down together in worship of their idol "*Gaudama*." Unlike the heathen of other nations, they have but one idol, and to it they pay their adoration with great sincerity. This idol represents "*Gaudama*," the son of a King who reigned about 2,400 years ago, in upper Hindostan, and who, at the age of 35, having passed through 450 transmigrations, sometimes being man and sometimes beast, dwelling in the earth and in the upper and in the lower regions, then retired into the wilderness, when he became convinced of the vanities of all worldly things, and *being annihilated* was free from all sin, and *enjoyed perfect happiness*. At the expiration of 6 years he returned to his kingdom to teach his people the way of salvation, and instructed them to make sacrifices according to their wealth, as a remuneration for which he promised them transmigration to the upper regions. When at the age of 80, this priest was on his death bed, he was asked by his followers whom they should worship after his death. He instructed them to make an image after his own likeness and worship it, and the same blessings should attend them as during his life; hence they have worshipped this idol for the space of 2,400 years.

The Burmans do not believe the world had a creation, but suppose it sprang into existence itself, and that its inhabitants are all spirits, existing in various forms and in different ages and circumstances. They believe all who do not worship and offer sacrifices to their god and their priests, will suffer punishment after death, and all who make sacrifices will enjoy happiness according to the extent of their riches. Hence only the rich have a hope of Heaven, and the poor will give their last 6d to a priest, in a belief that it will mitigate their sufferings hereafter. Their priests have no regular appointment to their high office and distinction above other persons.—Any man may become a priest by shaving the hair off his head, putting on a yellow garment, and consigning himself to a monastery, where he is no longer human, but a priest of the god. The people, including his friends and acquaintances, then no longer dare approach him as a man, but must bow down before him and present him offerings, which are sometimes of immense value. The priests feel no gratitude or thankfulness for such favors, but consider the people obligated to them for the privilege they have of giving. The priests' business is not to instruct the people, but to remain in the monastery and receive offerings. They have no ideas of eternity, but suppose after death they become oxen, elephants, dogs, or serpents.

The Karens are a tribe who inhabit the wilderness and mountains lying between Burmah and Siam. They have no religion—but have a tradition of a Living God, and what is most remarkable, a tradition that "white foreigners should bring them the true word of God." The Karen who accompanies Mr. Wade, is a preacher of the Gospel, and much success has attended his labors in the field of his Master, the only true God.

When Mr. Wade had concluded his address, the Burmans spoke to the congregation in their native language, and answered several questions put to them by the Rev. Mr. Maclay and interpreted by Mr. Wade. Their replies gave much satisfaction. Both of them dress in their native costume, which is very similar to that worn by the Chinese, and with which Americans generally are familiar. The one distinguished as the Burman, is rather small in person, and of a color much darker than our native Indians; his features, however, are more agreeable, and his person more delicate. The Karen is larger, and coarser in appearance, except that his complexion is the lightest. They both wear small, neatly made turbans upon their heads, and *beautiful* mustaches adorn their upper lips.—*Jour. of Com.*

THE FIRST ENGLISH NAVAL VICTORY.

With this fleet (two hundred and sixty ships, well manned with archers and men at arms) Edward (the Third) sailed from the Orwell, on Thursday, the 22d of June, 1340, "about the first hour of the day, in the name of God and St. George." On the morrow, being the eve of St. John the Baptist, they came to the coast of Flanders, about Blanksberg, and as they approached the Zwijn, and discovered so great a number of ships that their masts and streamers made them resemble a wood, the King asked the master of his vessels what he supposed them to be. "May it please your Majesty," replied the master, "I take them to be Normans and others, sent out by the French King to rob and spoil your coasts, and to take your Majesty's person, if they can; and among them I doubt not we shall find those very men who burnt your good town of Southampton, and took your two good ships, the St. Edward and the Christopher." "Ha!" said the King, "I have long desired to fight with the Frenchmen! and now I shall fight with some of them by the grace of God and St. George; for truly they have done me so many displeasures that I shall be revenged, and I may!" He then commanded the Lord Reginald Cobham, Sir John Chandos, and Sir Stephen de la Buskin to land, and ride along the shore, "to view the countenance of the enemy."—They did this at safe leisure, all Flanders then being friendly to the English; and they approached near enough to see that the fleet, which they estimated at about four hundred sail, was divided into three squadrons, all riding in the harbor of Sluys; among them were nineteen ships, so large that they had never seen so many of that size in company before, and the chief of them they recognized for the Christopher; that ship having, probably, been named after the gigantic saint of hagiological romance, because of its extraordinary magnitude. Evening was beginning to close when they returned to make their report; and therefore the King, "who would needs for that time be admiral himself," gave orders to cast anchor, resolved to have the day before him, and to begin the fight the next morning. The place where the English were about to gain their first naval victory, properly so called, (for in the battle of Damme, seamanship had no part,) was in early times the most flourishing port upon the Flemish coast. * * * *

Many of the enemy's fleet were Spaniards from the ports in the Bay of Biscay, the seamen of that coast being renowned for their seamanship even among the hardy sailors of the north. By means of the King of Navarre, Philip is supposed to have obtained their aid. The Genoese galleys were commanded by Egidio Bocanegra, the Barbenoir, or Blackbeard, of the French, brother to the doge, and one of the best commanders of his nation on land or sea. They had taken their station there to prevent the English from landing in the port for which they expected them to make; and also to obstruct the succors which, from the neighboring ports, the Flemmings and Brabanters were on the alert to afford them. But Bocanegra, like a skilful seaman, was not for waiting an attack, when the sun and the tide would be against them, and the wind not in their favor, but for putting out to meet the English, and so taking advantage of their own superior force. The French admiral, Pierre Bohuchet, is said to have opposed this; there was a jealousy between them; and this worse charge has been brought against him—that his ships were neither provided nor manned as they ought to have been, and that he had defrauded the King by false musters. The advice, however, was manifestly too reasonable to be rejected; and early in the morning they came out of the haven in three squadrons, in good order. Indeed, it was no matter of choice with them; for the men of Bruges were in array upon the shore, ready to act against them upon any opportunity, and they could feel little security there any longer than while they were masters of the sea. On the other hand, Edward was so confident in the skill and courage of his men, that he disregarded the enemy's superiority in numbers. His great ships, well manned with archers, were placed in the van; and before every two there was one with men at arms. A squadron was kept in reserve, to prevent the French from closing upon his van, and to assist wherever aid might be required. A third, in which were 500 archers and 300 men at arms, was appointed to protect the vessels where the women were aboard, whom the King is said to have "comforted all he could."

Having disposed the fleet in this array, he gave orders to hoist the sails, "designing to come into a quarter wind, so as to get the advantage of the sun and wind;" and as he stood off with this purpose, some of the French, who were more brave than considerate, supposed that the English, seeing themselves so far inferior in force, wished to avoid the action. But when they descried the royal banner of England, they knew that no such intention was entertained; and their hopes were then raised the higher, thinking that so great a prize might fall into their hands. Before the general action commenced, Bocanegra sent forth four galleys against a ship called the Rich Oliver, which was advanced before the others. It is one of the remarkable circumstances belonging to this action, that galleys were not employed in it according to the ancient mode of war, no attempt being made to produce any effect with the beaks. In the present instance they assailed their enemy with stones and shot from engines on all sides, so that the Rich Oliver sustained a great loss in men, and was in great danger of being taken, but other vessels having now the wind at will, came to their rescue in time, and the four galleys were boarded and won before the enemy could succor them. And now the fleets met, "the French joining battle with many trumpets and other instruments of martial music, and the English giving altogether a mighty shout, it sounded horribly upon the waters, the shores being not far off." At the same instant, they sent a flight of arrows from their longbows, which the French answered as liberally with crossbow shot; "but the arrows did most execution by far." Then began a sore battle. The men-at-arms approached and fought hand to hand, for on both sides they were prepared with great hooks and grappling irons, both being alike willing that strength and prowess should decide the combat' and "many noble deeds of arms were that day done, assailing and defending, taking and rescuing again."

The French had set the huge St. Christopher foremost, and the English made strenuous efforts to retake it, for they knew the King was much displeased at the loss of that good ship. So well they sped, and yet so bravely were resisted, that when they became masters, few were left alive on board to be taken to mercy. The great Christopher was speedily manned with archers, and turned "her angry fore deck against the Genoese." The St. Edward was also retaken, and the St. George and the Black Cock. The enemy had many engines for casting stones, and they employed them with great effect; a large ship and galley belonging to Hull were sunk by them, with all on board; and from a great ship which belonged to the King's wardrobe, there were but two men and a woman that escaped. The battle lasted from a little before ten in the morning till seven in the evening.—The first squadron of the enemy was entirely beaten; the second so sorely pressed, that the French leaped overboard to escape the showers of arrows which were sent down on them. When further exertions became useless, Bocanegra made off with his squadron. One large French ship, the St. Jacques, of Dieppe, was thought to have carried off with her a ship of Sandwich, belonging to the Prior of Canterbury; but the Englishman made a stout resistance; and the Earl of Huntington, Wm. Clinton, coming in his vessel to their aid, the contest continued through the night; at morning they got possession of the St. Jacques, and found 400 dead on board. The victory was rendered more complete by the oportune arrival of the Lord Morley with part of the northern fleet, and by the aid of the Flemish small craft, which came to partake in it from the adjacent ports. It was the greatest victory that ever had been gained on those seas. Two hundred and thirty sail were taken; among them the St. Denis, "a mighty ship." One of the French admirals fell; Bohuchet, the other, was hung from the mainyard of his own ship, because of the enormities which he, "to say no more, had permitted at Southampton." The carnage was very great; the largest estimate of the English loss being 4,000, the lowest on the other side 20,000.—*Lardner's Cyclopædia; Southey's Naval History.*

The Moon.—The substance of the Moon is more known to us than that of the brighter luminary. Its volume is forty nine times smaller than the volume of the earth. There is ground for supposing that all is solid at its surface, for it appears, in powerful telescopes, as an arid mass, on which some thought they could perceive the effects and even the explosions of volcanoes. There are mountains on the surface of the moon, which rise to nearly the height of three miles, and it has been inferred, that it has deep cavities, like the basins of our seas. Caspian lakes have been supposed in it. But it either has no atmosphere, or it is of such extreme rarity, as to exceed the nearest vacuum we can produce by our best constructed air pumps, so that no terrestrial animal could breathe on its surface. If then it be inhabited, it is not by beings who have bodies like either men, or any of our animated race. The lunar population must be of a far more aerial nature than our present selves, or our most delicate fellow creatures. Only sylphs, spirits, or angels, suit such an ethereal medium.—It has a great number of invariable spots, that prove that the moon always presents to us the same hemisphere, and revolves on its axis in a period equal to that of its revolution round the earth. Its dark and bright parts have given rise to the idea, that it has seas, islands, and continents, but it is doubted whether it has any water at all; and it has been supposed that if it had any ocean, the superior attraction of the earth, especially in conjunction with the sun, would draw the aqueous fluid into a deluge over a large part of its surface. The light of the moon is 300,000 times more feeble than the light of the sun.—From this inferiority, the lunar rays, when collected in the most powerful mirrors, produce no sensible effect on the thermometer. Indeed, they appear to have a cold producing agency, according to the experience of practical men, though philosophers have not yet ascertained the fact by direct experiments. That they have a peculiar and salutary influence on the animal frame, appears to have been actually experienced by some of our countrymen. Other nations declare the same. Its peculiar effects have been so often observed in mental derangement, that this malady has been named lunacy from them; and medical men, experienced in such cases, have assured me that in many, there is a visible excitement at the changes of this luminary. Atmospherical changes have also been asserted. We learn from Plutarch, that the ancients believed the moon to produce many singular results, that are enumerated by him. Hence, however beautiful and interesting the moonlight scenery of both heaven and earth is felt to be by all, it will always be wise to recollect that the night is our natural and appointed season for repose.—*Turner's Sacred History.*

Origin of Malt Liquors.—The invention of Malt Liquors appears to have originated from the attention which an eastern monarch paid to the health of his army; as both Hippocrates and Xenophon inform us, that Cyrus, having called his soldiers together, exhorted them to drink water wherein parched barley had been steeped, which they called Maza. In all probability this was to counteract the bad effects of impure water in warm climates; as Pliny states, that if water be nitrous, brackish, and bitter, by putting fried barley meal into it, it will in less than two hours be purified and sweet, and that it may then be drank with safety; and this, says he, is the reason that barley meal is generally put in bags and strainers through which wines are passed, that they may be refined and drawn the sooner. This information may be serviceable to nautical men, and those who travel in tropical climates.

Beer.—That the ancients were acquainted with wine is universally known. The knowledge must have been nearly coeval with the origin of society; for we are informed in Genesis, that Noah, after the flood, planted a vineyard, and made wine and got intoxicated by drinking the liquid which he had manufactured.—Beer is a very old manufacture. It was in common use among the Egyptians in the time of Herodotus, who informs us that they made use of a kind of wine made from Barley, because no vines grew in their country. Tacitus informs us, that in his time it was the drink of the Germans. Pliny informs us, that it was made by the Gauls, and by other nations. He gives it the name of *cerevisia*, or *cervisia;* the name obviously alluding to the grain from which it was made.

But though the ancients seem acquainted with both wine and beer, there is no evidence of their having ever subjected these liquids to distillation, and of having collected the products. This would have furnished them with ardent spirits, or alcohol, of which there is every reason to believe they were entirely ignorant.—*Village Record.*

State of the Religious World.—Out of 860,000,000 of immortal beings who inhabit the earth, 228,000,000 are nominally Christians. Of the remainder, 40,000,000 are Jews, 100,000,000 are Mahometans, 470,000,000 are Pagans! To enlighten these, there are about 700 missionaries. Of this number, 53 are on the islands in the Pacific Ocean, in a population of 20,000,000. Under their labors about 2,654 have professed to be Christians.—There are also 23,000 under instruction. In Africa, in a population of 40,000,000, there are 91 missionaries, 2,603 church members, and 7,316 scholars. In Asia there is supposed to be a population of 300,000,000, 162 missionaries, 3,000 communicants, and 40,000 scholars in schools. There are in South America, with a population of 16,000,000, 2 missionaries from protestant churches. In the West Indies there are 140 missionaries and 65,660 professors of religion. In North America, in a population of about 400,000 Indians, there are 200 missionaries, and 7,184 who make a public profession of religion. There are thought to be about 2,000 domestic missionaries. About 9,000,000 of the Scriptures have been circulated in 160 languages; and not less than 160,000,000 tracts. There are, in all, 45 missionary establishments. To support these plans for doing good, there is expended annually about $2,140,371.

Color of the Ocean.—Humboldt having applied the cyanometer to measure the color of the sea, found that in fine calm weather the tint was equal to 33°, 38°, some times 44° of the instrument, although the sky was very pale, and scarcely attained 14° or 15°. When, instead of directing the apparatus to a great extent of open sea, the observer fixes his eyes on a small part of its surface, viewed through a narrow aperture, the water appears of a rich ultra marine color. Towards evening again, when the edge of the waves, as the sun shines upon them, is of an emerald green, the surface of the shaded side reflects a purple hue. Nothing is more striking than the rapid change which the color of the sea undergoes under a clear sky, in the midst of the ocean and in deep water, when it may be seen passing from indigo blue to the deepest green, and from this to slate gray. The blue is almost independent of the reflection of the atmosphere. The intertropical seas are, in general, of a deeper and purer tint than in high latitudes, and the ocean often remains blue when, in fine weather, more than four fifths of the sky are covered with light and scattered clouds of a white color.—*Edinburgh Cabinet Library, No. X.—Travels and Researches of Baron Humboldt.*

New Fire.—Mr. John Hancock, of North End, Fulham, has, we are assured, invented a compound which burns under water, and which continues inflammable in any accumulation of moisture. It is, in all respects, similar to the much celebrated *Greek Fire.* He proposes to apply it not to human destruction, but to the saving of the lives of miners. It is the most perfect and unerring fuse for blasting ever contrived; the wet, damp, and water, which often interfere, being no hinderance to its perfect and definite action. It may, too, be accommodated to time, as a yard will burn out in one or two minutes, or in five or six minutes, as desired. It is, moreover, as cheap as any fuse that ever was made.—*Literary Gazette.*

The iron shoes of the Macdonalds.—About the period of the accession of James I. to the throne of Scotland, a degree of ferocity and cruelty existed in certain highland freebooters, which are never found in more recent times. A robber, named Macdonald, head of a band in Ross shire, had plundered a poor widow, who in her anger exclaimed repeatedly that she would go to the king for redress, should she go to Edinburgh to seek for him.—"It is a long journey," answered the barbarian; "and that you may perform it the better, I will have you shod for the occasion." Accordingly, he caused a smith to nail shoes to the poor woman's feet, as if they had been those of a horse. The widow, however, being a woman of high spirit, was determined to keep her word, and as soon as her wounds permitted her to travel, she did actually go on foot to Edinburgh, and, throwing herself before James, acquainted him with the cruelty which had been exercised upon her.—James in great resentment, caused Macdonald and twelve of his principal followers to be seized, and to have their feet shod with iron shoes; in which painful condition they were exhibited to the public for three days, and then executed.—*Athenumæ.*

Ugliness.—It is curious to observe that an ugly face is generally the indication of a humorous and witty mind; it suggests innumerable exhilarating witticisms in the wearer himself, and it is the cause of wit to others. There is scarcely a merry, shrewd, witty fellow, even in fictitious history, but has the honor of ugliness attributed to him. Æsop was a very ugly little hunchback; uglier still was Socrates, no less a man of wit and a man of honor than a philosopher. The heroes of Rabelais were famous for personal deformity. Sancho Panza, his master and Rosinante, were, in their several conditions, absolutely patterns of this interesting qualification. Hudibras and Ralpho were still more conspicuously ugly. Falstaff, Bardolph, Ancient Pistol, and almost every character of wit and humor in the dramas of Shakspeare were eminently ugly. Scarron, the favorite wit of France, was the most deformed little creature a lovely woman ever allowed herself to be coupled to.

Throne of England.—The London Globe, has received, furnishes the following list of living heirs to the British Throne, with their respective ages at their next birth day:

1. Princess Alex. Victoria of Kent,	14
2. Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland,	62
3. George Fred. Alex. Ch. Ern. Aug. of Cumberland,	14
4. Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex	60
5. Adolphus Fred. Duke of Cambridge,	69
6. George William, of Cambridge	24
7. Augustus Caroline, of Cambridge,	11
8. Augustus Sophia, of England,	65
9. Elizabeth Lange, of Hesse Hamburg,	63
10. Mary Dutchess, of Gloucester,	57
11. Princess Sophia, of England,	59
12. William Fred. Duke of Gloucester,	57
13. Charles Fred. Aug. Wm. late reigning Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg,	29
14. William, reigning Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg	
16. Augustus, of Brunswick; made of the two last, after whom comes the House of Wirtemburg; embracing Frederick Catharine, wife of Jerome Napoleon, and also their son—after whom the succession would go to the House of Denmark, then to that of the King of the Netherlands, the family of the Elector of Hesse Cassel.	

American Porcelain.—We recently had an opportunity of visiting the Porcelain Manufactory of Judge Hemphill, at the corner of Chesnut and Schuylkill 6th Street, in the city of Philadelphia, and were highly gratified at the skill, ingenuity, science, and art, displayed in the manufacture of the beautiful ware there offered for sale. The china is equal in fineness and beauty to any imported, while it is stronger and not so easily fractured. In the ornamental part of the work, great improvements have been made, and specimens have been exibited vieing with the finest imported articles of this kind. The intelligent and patriotic proprietor of this establishment, has taken measures to procure from Europe, a first rate painter, after the arrival of whom, he will not fear for succes in a competition with any foreign manufacture. As the object of the proprietor is to render his country independent of foreign countries for a supply of this necessary article of house keeping; and his desire is merely remuneration for his outlayings, it will be a matter of regret if he is not supported by the patriotic feelings of his countrymen.—*Lancaster Journal.*

Homer and Steam.—At the ninth anniversary of the London Mechanics' Institution, Dr. Birkbeck, in awarding a prize of £20 for the best essay on steam, observed, that the author had discovered several notices of the power of steam by the ancients, which had escaped preceding writers. He had also detected, in the eighth book of the *Odyssey*, a probable allusion to steam navigation:

"So shalt thou instant reach the realms assigned,
In wondrous ships, self moved, instinct with mind:
No helm secures their course, no pilot guides;
Like man intelligent they plough the tides,
Conscious of every coast and every bay,
That lies beneath the sun's all seeing ray.
Though clouds and darkness veil the uncumbered sky,
Fearless through darkness and through clouds they fly,
High tempests rage, high rolls the swelling main:
The sea may roll, the tempest rage in vain."

The Store keeper referred to in the following anecdote is probably qualified to solve Major *Joe Bunker's* abstruse problem—namely: "How much New England Rum, at two and sixpence a gallon, must be mixed with Sicily Madeira, at three and fourpence, to make a good nine shilling Cognac Brandy?"—*Phil. Com. Herald.*

Anecdote.—"And how much sugar do you calculate to give us for a pound, since the duty has been reduced?" inquired a Vermonter of a store keeper. "Why I guess," was the reply, "that we shall have to let you have a dollar's worth for about four and sixpence."

Pelindrome verses are those which are read backward and forward with equal ease, and with the same meaning. The Roman poet, Sotades, is considered the inventor of them, and a modern Greek poet published a poem at Vienna, in 1802, of 445 lines, which he dedicated to the Emperor Alexander. A lady suspected of impropriety of conduct at the Court of Queen Elizabeth, assumed as her defence the design of the moon covered with a cloud, and a Philandromic motto:

Ablate et Alba.
Secluded, but pure.

The celebrated English writer, Harris, the author of the Hermes, gave the only instance of the kind in our language which he could find.

Lewd did I live, evil I did dwel.

From Bell's London Weekly Messenger, April 21.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.

The Dead Alive.—On Tuesday afternoon an adjourned inquest was held at the Christ Church work house, Boundary Row, Blackfriar's road, before Mr. R. Carter, on the body of Eliza Baker, aged 17, who was found drowned at the steps of Blackfriar's Bridge, on Saturday morning, by a police constable.

Mr. Peter Wood, an eating house keeper, in the Bermondsey New road, near the Bricklayers' Arms, having seen a paragraph in one of the Sunday newspapers, that the body of a female had been taken out of the Thames on the previous day, and carried to the workhouse to be owned, and, from the description given, suspecting that it was the body of a young female who had lived in his service, but who had been discharged by his wife on account of jealousy, he went to the work house, and recognized the body of the unfortunate girl. He was very much agitated, and he cut off a lock of her hair, and kissed the corpse. He immediately went to an undertaker, and gave orders for the funeral. He then went to the deceased's parents, who reside in Adelaide Place, Whitecross street, Cripplegate, and informed them of the melancholy fate of their daughter. They also went to the work house, and, on being shown the body, were loud in their lamentations.

On the jury having assembled, on Monday evening, they proceeded to view the body of the deceased, and, on their return, a number of witnesses were examined, mostly relations, who swore positively to the body.

From the evidence it appeared that the deceased had lived with Mr. Wood as a servant for four months; but, his wife being jealous, she was discharged about a month ago, since which time Mr. Wood had secretly supplied her with money, and kept her from want.

Mrs. Baker, the mother of the deceased, and other relations, in giving their evidence, spoke in severe terms of the conduct of Mr. Wood, and said that they had no doubt but that he had seduced the unfortunate girl, which had caused her to commit suicide.

The jury appeared to be very indignant, and, after five hours' deliberation, it was agreed to adjourn the case until Tuesday afternoon, when they reassembled.

Mr. Wood, the alleged seducer, was now present, but he was so overcome by his feelings at the melancholy occurrence, that nothing could be made of him; in fact, he was like a man in a state of stupefaction.

Mrs. Wood, the wife, was called in; she is 28 years older than her husband; shook her head at him, but nothing was elicited from her, her passion completely overcoming her reason.

A Juryman—The more we dive into this affair, the more mysterious it appears against Mr. Wood.

This remark was occasioned on account of some marks of violence on the body; there had been a violent blow on the nose, a black mark on the forehead, and a severe wound on the thigh.

The Jury were commencing to deliberate on their verdict, when a drayman in the employ of Messrs. Whitbread & Co. brewers, walked into the jury room, and said that he wished to speak with the coroner and jury.

Drayman—I comes to say, gentlemen, that Mrs. Baker's daughter, you are now holding an inquest on, is alive and in good health.

The Coroner and jury (in astonishment)—What do you say?

Drayman—I'll swear that I met her to day in the streets, and spoke to her.

The coroner, witnesses, and jury were all struck with amazement, and asked the drayman if he could bring Eliza Baker forward, which he undertook to do in a short time.

In the interim, the jury and witnesses went again to view the body of deceased. Mr. Wood shed tears over the corpse, and was greatly affected, as well as all her relations: the drayman's story was treated as nonsense, but the jury, although of the same opinion, were determined to await his return.

In about a quarter of an hour the drayman returned, and introduced the real Eliza Baker, a fine looking young woman, and in good health.

To depict the astonishment of the relations and of Mr. Wood is totally impossible, and at first they were afraid to touch her.

She at last went forward, and took Mr. Wood by the hand, (who stood motionless,) and exclaimed "How could you make such a mistake as to take another body for mine? Do you think I could commit such an act?"

Mr. Wood could not reply, but fell senseless in a fit, and it was with great difficulty that seven men could hold him.

After sometime he recovered, and walked away, to the astonishment of every one, with Eliza Baker, leaving his wife in the jury room. Several of the jurors remarked that they never saw such a strong likeness in their lives as there was between Eliza Baker and the deceased, which fully accounted for the mistake that the witnesses had made.

The whole scene was most extraordinary, and the countenances of witnesses and jurymen it is impossible to describe.

There was no evidence to prove who the deceased was; and the jury, after about 11 hours' investigation, returned a verdict of "Found Drowned," but by what means the deceased came into the water, there is no evidence to prove.

Bank of the United States.—We met a friend a few days since, in the street, who stated, (in the course of a casual and brief conversation,) that the exchanges of the bank of the United States, *made without charge*, in checks drawn, or [foreign] bank notes received, amounted to more than one hundred millions of dollars *per annum!* We thought ourselves pretty well informed as to the magnitude of the operations of this establishment, and fully knew that its facilities, afforded in exchanges and remittances, saved us several hundred dollars a year—but the greatness of the sum named caused us to express the belief that the gentleman had mistaken, or misunderstood, the amount. On which he said that he would obtain a copy of the whole statement which had been made of the 'exchange transactions' of the bank, during the last year—and hand it to us.

Such is the 'history' of the paper annexed, which we believe, is copied from certain of the documents that were laid before Congress*—and perhaps, has already been published, though we do not recollect to have seen it before. But whether or not, the facts set forth are of deep interest to the people of the United States, because of the astounding truth presented—that values to the amount of $241,714,912, were *exchanged* by the Bank of the United States in 1832, at about the average rate of one eleventh of one per cent.—or say, *ninety cents* on every *thousand dollars* of the whole sum: and that, of the above mighty amount, about $120,000,000 without any charge for premium; and, the average premium on the remaining one hundred and twenty millions being less than one fifth of one per cent. shows that a large part of this amount must, also, have been negotiated without charge; but the fifth of one per cent. *is a rate that would not nearly have insured the* SAFETY *of the mails, and paid the* EXTRA POSTAGE, *if bank notes, instead of drafts, had been transmitted.*

Our own little business, (in publishing the REGISTER) renders us able to speak of this matter in a very positive manner, for we have more or less subscribers in *every* state and territory of the union; and the truth is—to say nothing about *extra* postages on double, treble, and quadruple letters—that two per cent. hardly pays the *shavings* exacted of us by the brokers, on the bank notes received by us—except those of the bank of the United States and its offices, such as are issued in Maryland, and in the *cities* of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Richmond, only; for, although the issues by certain other local banks in Virginia, Deleware and Pennsylvania are freely received by the Baltimore banks in deposit, or freely circulated in Baltimore, they are not sufficient to bring down the average amount of shavings paid to less than about *two per cent.* on account of all other bank notes. There is no manner of doubt concerning this fact—for, though the bills of most of the banks in the United States are just as good, "*at home*," as those of the Baltimore banks are to us—they may be only as *merchandise* [to *us*] and must be reduced into *money*, for use; for we never pay debts to our working people, or others, in "money," or currency, which the baker, and butcher, and grocer, will not receive of them—at par; and hence are compelled to *sell* bank notes received, as stated above.

We see that the average of all the *exchanges*, properly so called, of the bank of the United States, in 1832, was only *one eleventh of one per cent.* or 90 cents on every one thousand dollars, exchanged: that is, for drafts issued on, or paid, at "foreign" places, or on account of "foreign" bank notes received on deposit. Could a more moderate ratio be desired? And for this eleventh of one per cent. the goodness of the money remitted is rendered certain—the safety of the mails insured—its use by the individual for whom it is intended made almost positive—and a large amount in postages saved. For this is the practice of the bank; its drafts are made payable at one day's sight—but always paid on presentation, when *surely* offered by persons to whom they belong; the postage on a draft of $50,000 or $500,000 is no more than on the remittance of a one dollar bank bill; and the "one day's sight," with men doing business in a regular manner, not only renders a robbery of the mail, (if one should happen) useless to the robber, so far as the draft is concerned—but if the person who actually receives it, by any accident loses it, though even endorsed, he may arrest its payment and regain its amount, by making the fact known to the bank on which it is drawn—for that bank or office is furnished with daily lists of all the drafts that are made upon it, for the security of all parties. And by such safe, and beautiful, and cheap operations, we see that 241,717,912 dollars were transferred from places to places, in the last year.

There is a simplicity and strength in these facts, which must claim the admiration of every one that will reflect a moment upon them; and a harmony and usefulness which cannot escape the notice of any man, willing to receive knowledge.

State institutions, however correctly managed, cannot carry on these exchanges, unless at a much higher rate of premium, which would also be rendered more uncertain as to its *price*, or in the *extent* to which it might proceed—for reasons that will appear manifest to every person who is at all acquainted with the nature of exchanges. To manage them prudently, cheaply, and safely—they must be regulated by one common head, having a collected information of the supplies or wants of particular places; which is known, with all possible accuracy, at the parent bank in Philadelphia, because of the correct weekly returns which are made from its numerous offices; and, without such knowledge, these heavy exchanges could not be regularly made—no one, wishing to remit money, could either calculate the *time* or the *cost* of it, with that certainty which is so important in all mercantile transactions.—*Niles.*

*We since understand, that it is copied from a statement that was made to the senate.

The Girard Estates, which were awarded to his Heirs at Law, having been purchased after his will was made, were sold at public sale on the 30th ult. and struck off to Messrs. Bunker & Starr, for the large sum $99,510!—*Village Record.*

According to letters from Rome, the French Ambassador, M. de Latour Maubourg; declined, on his first visit to the Pope, to kiss the feet of his Holiness, as is the usage on such occasions.

The Lord Mayor of London observed, at a late public meeting in that capital, that if England were without Poor Laws, "she would require a military establishment of ten times greater extent than was at present considered necessary."—*Nat. Gaz.*

Important.—We understand that $150,000 of the stock of the Lancaster and Middletown rail road has been taken in Philadelphia. It is estimated that $280,000 will complete the road. It is also stated that $5,000 has been taken in the little village of Mountjoy. What amount has been taken at Elizabethtown, Middletown, and Harrisburg, we have not ascertained. We hope these places feel a laudable emulation in this important public work.—*Penn. Int.*

We are glad to hear it reported, in such a manner that we believe it, that the President of the United States has literally fulfilled the wish of our editorial friend at Philadelphia by throwing the *Proscription List* under the table: that is, he has determined to pay no regard to it. Some would have it that he has expressed his disapprobation of this new scheme of Reform, even more strongly than by a mere negative upon it. These modern Reformers *have over shot* the mark.—*Nat. Intel.*

The First Boat.—We learn that a boat, with twenty passengers, was drawn by horses on French creek from the mouth of Little Sugar to the mouth of Conneaut creek, a distance of four miles, from which we would judge this part of the creek to be in pretty good order for navigation.—*Crawford Messenger.*

Singular.—The fish in Conneaut Lake are said to be dying in great numbers, the shores of the lake are represented as being "white with them."—*Crawford Messenger.*

PITTSBURGH BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*Connecticut.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Bridgeport Bank	2
Philadelphia Banks	do	Conn. Bk. & Branch	do
Bank of Delaware co.	½	Conn. R. B'nk'ng Co.	do
Bank of Chester co.	do	Hartford Bank	do
Montgomery county	do	Fair. Co. Bk. & Br.	do
Germantown	do	Middletown Bank	do
Bank of Middletown	do	N. Haven City Bk.	do
Northumberland	do	Mechanics' Bank	do
Bank of Reading	do	Phœnix Bk. & Bran.	do
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	do	U. Bank, N. London	do
Chambersburgh	do	*New Jersey.*	
Gettysburgh	do	Com. Bk. Perth Am.	1½
Carlisle Bank	do	Farm. Bk. Mt. Holly	do
Columb. Bridge Co.	do	People's Bk. Patterson	do
Doylestown Bank	do	Mech. Bk. Newark	do
Easton Bank	do	Newark Ins. Com.	do
Erie Bank	do	State Bk. at Elizabt'n	do
Farm'rs Bucks B. co	do	do Camden	do
Lancaster Bank	do	do Morristw'n	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	do Newark	do
Lebanon	do	do N. Bruns.	do
Harrisburgh	do	Sussex Bk. Newton	do
Mon. Bk. Brownsv'lle	do	*Delaware.*	
Miner's Bk Pottsville	do	Bank of Delaware	½
Northampton	do	Bank of Smyrna	do
Wyoming, Wilksb.	do	Com. Bk. Delaware	do
York Bank	do	Wilming. & Brand.	do
New York.		*Maryland.*	
City Banks	1	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Albany B's	1½	Frederick co. Bank	½
Auburn	2	Bk. of Westminster	do
Bank of Buffalo	do	Hagerstown Bank	do
Chenango at Norwich	do	Susq. Br. Co. P. De.	1½
Bk of Genesee, Batav.	do	Bank of Salisbury	2
Geneva	do	*District of Columbia.*	
Bank of Ithica	do	Bank of Alexandria	½
Rochester	do	Farm. Bank of do.	do
Bk. of Monroe at do.	do	Bk. of Potomac at do	do
Newburgh & branch.	do	Bk. of Washington	do
Bk of Or. co. at Gosh.	do	Patriotic Bank do	do
Bk. of Poughkeepsie	1½	Bank of Metropolis	do
Bk. of Troy & branch.	2	Farm. & Me. B. Geo.	do
Bk. of Utica & do.	do	U. Bk; of Georgetw'n	do
Bk. of Whitehall	do	*Virginia.*	
Broom co. Bk. Bing.	do	Bk. of Va. & Branch.	1
Central Bk. Cherry V.	do	Farm. Bk. of Va. do.	do
Chatauque Co. B'k	do	Bk. of the Val. & Br.	do
Essex Co. Bk. Keesv.	do	N. W. Bk. of Va.	½
Farmers' Bk. of Troy	do	do. Br. at Wellsbrg.	do
Catskill	do	*North Carolina.*	
Jefferson co. Bank	do	B'k of C. Fear & Br.	5
Livingston co. Bank	do	State bk. & branches	do
Lockport Bank	do	*South Carolina.*	
Madison co. Bank	do	Bk. of S. Carolina	3
Montgomery co. Bk	do	St. B'k & Branches	do
Onondaga co. Bank	do	Planter's & Mec. Bk.	do
Otsego co. Bank	do	State Bk. of S. C.	do
Ogdensburgh Bank	do	Union Bk. of S. C.	do
Ontario Bk. & Bran.	do	*Georgia.*	
Oswego Bank	do	Bank of Augusta	12
Saratoga co. Bank	do	Aug. Bank'ng In. Co.	do
Tanner's Bk. Catskill	do	Bk of St. & Branch.	do
Ulster co. Bank	do	Bk. of Dar. & Bran.	do
Wayne co. Bank	do	*Ohio.*	
Yates co. Bank	do	Bank of Chillicothe	¼
Maine.		Belmont

Christianity a Part of the Common Law.

Mr. Jefferson, in a letter to Major Cartwright, recently published, insists that the maxim, that Christianity is a part of the common law, has no foundation in the cases cited to support it, they all referring to the year book 34 Henry 6, 38, 40; which he says has no such meaning.

The substance of the case in 34 Henry 6, 38, 40, is this. It was a quare impedit against the bishop and others; and the bishop pleaded that the church was in litigation between the plaintiff and his co defendant, as to the right of patronage. The argument in one part of the case by counsel was that every advowson and right of patronage depended upon *both laws*, viz: the *law of the church* and the *common law;* for every presentment commenced at the common law and took effect by the law of the church, as to the ability or non ability of the clerk presented, or his being criminal. And it was said by *Ashton*, that if the bishop should refuse the clerk on account of alleged inability, and a quare impedit was brought, and the bishop excused himself on that account, and the parties were at issue upon the fact of ability, another judge should decide that, viz. the metropolitan.—But that was denied by *Danby*, who said it should be tried by the jury. *Ashton*, however, persisted in his opinion, arguing that the right of advowson must be tried by both laws, and that, before judgment was given, knowledge ought to be had of the ecclesiastical law. *Prisot* then said: "A tiels leys, que eux de sainte Esglise ont *en auncien Scripture* convenit pur nous a doner credence, quia ceo est comen ley, sur quel toutes maners leys sont fondues; et, auxi, sir, nous sumus obliges de conuetre leur ley de sainte Esglise; et semble, ils sount obliges de conustre notre ley." The literal translation is, "As to those laws, which those of holy church have in ancient scripture, it behoves us to give them credence, for this is common law, upon which all manner of laws are founded; and thus, sir, we are obliged to take notice of their law of holy church; and it seems they are obliged to take notice of our law.

Mr. Jefferson supposes that the words "auncien scripture" do not refer to the Holy Scriptures or Bible, but to *ancient writings*, or the written code of the church.

But if this be so, how could *Prisot* have said that they were common law, *upon which all manner of laws are founded?* Do not these words suppose that he was speaking of some superior law, having a foundation in nature or the Divine appointment, and not merely a positive ancient code of the church?

Mr. Jefferson asserts, in subsequent cases, which he refers to, the expression has been constantly understood as referring to the Holy Scriptures; but he thinks it a mistake of Prisot's meaning. Now it is some argument in favor of the common interpretation, that it has always been cited as clear—Mr. J's interpretation is novel.

This case is cited in Brook's Abridg. Title Quare Impedit pl. 12, and in Fitzherbert's Abridg. s. t. 89; but no notice is taken of Prisot's saying.

Mr. Jefferson quotes sundry cases where this saying has been relied on in proof of the maxim that Christianity is a part of the common law.

Thus, in Taylor's case, 1 Vent. 293, indictment for blasphemous words, *Hale*, C. J. said, such blasphemous words are not only an offence against God and religion, but a crime against the laws and government, and therefore punishable in this court, &c.; and *Christianity is a part of the laws of England;* and therefore to reproach the Christian religion is to speak in subversion of the law. In the same case, in 3 Keble, 607, Hale, C. J. is reported to have said, "Religion is a part of the law itself, therefore injuries to God are as punishable as to the King or any common power. The case of 34 Hen. 6, 38, 40, is not here cited by the court as a foundation of their opinion. But it proceeds upon a general principle.

So in Rex *v.* Woolston, 2, Strange R. 834, S. C. Fitzgibb, 64, the court said they could not suffer it to be debated whether to write against Christianity, in general, was not an offence punishable in the temporal courts, at common law, it having been settled so to be in Taylor's case, 1 Vent. 293, and Rex *v.* Hall, 1 Strange R. 416. No reference was here made to the case in 34 Hen. 6.

A reference is made by Mr. J. to Sheppard's Abridgement, title Religion; but the only position there found, is, "that to such laws as have warrant in holy Scripture, our law giveth credence;" and laws made against the known law of God are void: and for these positions he cites, among others, the case of 34 Hen. 6, 40.

But independently of any weight in any of these authorities, can any man seriously doubt, that Christianity is recognised as *true*, as a revelation, by the law of England, that is, by the common law? What becomes of her whole ecclesiastical establishment and the legal rights growing out of it on any other supposition? What of her test acts, and acts perpetually referring to it, as a divine system, obligatory upon all? Is not the reviling of any establishment, created and supported by the public law, held a libel by the common law?

1824.

See Rex *v.* Williams, Holt's Law of Libel, p. 60, note (e.) Smith *v.* Sparrow, 4 Bing. R. 84, and particularly what is said by Mr. Justice Park in page 88. Omichund *v.* Barker, Willes R. 548.

Mr. Avery's acquittal.—By the Providence Journal of Monday, we learn that the case of the Rev. Ephraim K. Avery was submitted to the jury on Saturday evening, at half past seven o'clock. The arguments, both of Mr. Mason, and the Attorney General, are spoken of, on all sides, in terms of the most unqualified approbation, for their learning, ingenuity, and fairness. At the conclusion of the argument of the latter, Chief Justice Eddy charged the jury on such points of law as were relevant to the case, but declined going into the testimony at all; remarking, that it was the province of the jury to decide, in relation to the facts, from their own recollection of the evdence. It was proper that they should determine what the facts were, and the weight they were entitled to, according as they were understood, and made impressions upon the minds of the jury; for it too often happened, he observed, that where judges, in capital cases, charged the jury on the facts, the verdicts were but echoes to the opinions of the judge. The delivery of the charge is said to have occupied only six minutes.

The demeanor of Mr. Avery, on Saturday, is represented to have been singularly calm and composed. A number of his clerical brethren passed that night with him, engaged in religious exercises. On Sunday, at 12 o'clock, (noon) the jury, after having been out sixteen hours, returned into court, and pronounced a verdict of *Not Guilty.*

Thus, says the journal referred to, has this case terminated; and we cannot but hope the public will be satisfied with the result. Never was a case presented to a Jury requiring a longer or more laborious investigation; never has there been one more fairly and fully investigated.

Mr. Avery was discharged by the Court; and we learn he returned in the afternoon to his family in Bristol.

The New York Standard, in speaking of the testimony at Avery's trial, and of the design to publish it at length, says, that the intention has been altered by the perusal of what has already appeared. The details, and those especially, which are considered the most essential, are entirely unfit for the public eye, and not to be inserted in newspapers at all. Let the testimony be given to those who are to decide upon it, and published in pamphlets for those who feel an interest in it. We, says the Standard, certainly shall not send our paper into the bosom of families, to the breakfast table or parlor, filled with the indecent and disgusting details of which those reports consist.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

In the late debate in the British Parliament on currency, the following statement was made by Mr. Poulett Thompson:—

In 1820, 152,000,000 lbs. of cotton wool were imported; in 1832, the imports amounted to 259,000,000 lbs., an increase of 7 per cent. In 1820, the consumption of sheeps' wool was 9,778,000 lbs.; in 1832, it had increased to 27,666,000 lbs.; an augmentation of 183 per cent.—*Poulson.*

The Girard College.—This splendid institution has been, at length, commenced. The ground was broken on Monday, by the building committee, and the corner stone will be shortly laid.—*Poulson, Wednesday, June 5.*

The last Edinburgh Review says—"It would not be difficult to show that the entire landed rental of England and Wales, is, at this moment, rather under than above *thirty millions.*"

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Office of the New York Standard, Sunday, noon.

Seven days later from England.—By the packet ship New York, Capt. Bennett, from Liverpool, May 1st, we have received our regular files of London papers to the evening of the 29th April, with Lloyd's shipping list, and Liverpool dates of the 1st of May.

The intelligence, by this vessel, is quite interesting.

The Ministry had sustained a signal defeat in the House of Commons, on a question of reducing the tax upon malt, and Earl Grey had, in consequence, according to etiquette, tendered his resignation, which, however, was not accepted by the King. It was thought that the house and window tax might also be repealed, and Lord Althorp had given notice that a tax upon property and income must be resorted to, if the vote on the malt duty was rescinded.

It was confidently reported, in Paris, and believed by many, that the Russian fleet had, at the summons of the Sultan, landed 6000 troops to garrison Constantinople, and that large corps were in rapid march to the aid of Mahmoud—one division, of 10,000 men, had already crossed the frontier.

The news from Portugal, via Spain, is quite favorable to Don Pedro, who, it is said, has defeated the Miguelite army, and would, in twenty days, be before Lisbon.

Mr. Barrett, the publisher of the Dublin Pilot, in which Mr. O'Connell's letter appeared, has been indicted for the publication.

The accouchement of the Duchess of Berri was daily expected.

Office of the New York Courier and Enquirer.

The editor of the Courier and Enquirer has received, by this conveyance, London dates of the evening of the 30th April, and Liverpool of the 1st ult.

The prospects of the Belgian government do not appear to have at all improved, whilst the warlike preparations of the Dutch become more serious and menacing every day. Russia is said to have at last openly interfered in this unfortunate quarrel—a circumstance which is not likely to lead to a more speedy or satisfactory accommodation.

The King of the French prorogued the Chamber of Deputies on the 25th April. His speech on this occasion contains nothing remarkable. On the following day the royal ordinance opening the Sessions of 1833, was read in both Chambers, and the president and officers of the former Chamber reappointed.

In the House of Commons, a resolution "that the duty on malt be reduced from 20s. 8d. to 10s. the quarter," was carried against the Ministers by a majority of ten, in a house consisting of 314 members—the numbers being 162 to 152.

It was supposed that a motion for the repeal of the House and Window Tax would also succeed, and in consequence the Ministers would give notice of a motion (which would be before the House on the evening of the 30th) declaring that the repeal of these taxes could only be supplied by a general tax on property, and would occasion an extensive change in the financial system which would be inexpedient. Upon this motion they intend to test their strength, and if they fail, no doubt to resign.

FALMOUTH, April 23.

His Majesty's cutter, Sparrow, Lieut. Railley, is just arrived from Lisbon and Oporto. She left Lisbon on the 13th, and Oporto on the 20th, but the latest mail from Oporto is up to the 18th, since which nothing had transpired of consequence. The day the packet left Oporto a tremendous firing was heard, which continued until the vessel was off at sea, beyond the reach of the sound, so that in all probability something important has occurred, the particulars of which will doubtless be brought by the Pike, which is hourly expected. The squadron of Don Pedro was cruizing off Oporto, and there were twenty two vessels off the bar, laden with stores, waiting for an opprtunity to land their cargoes. Don Miguel's squadron was at anchor in the Tagus, and the cholera had broken out in Lisbon.

OPORTO, April 15.

The Chronica of to day contains an official report of the affairs of the 9th and 10th inst. since which there has been no encounter with the enemy. Our prospects seem improving, as some few deserters regularly come over to us daily, and their numbers would no doubt be greatly increased by another successful skirmish. Thirty one constitutionalists made their bows to Don Pedro this morning on landing from Vigo, who traveled through Spain to that sea port from the fortress of Almeida, in which gaol they had been confined by Don Miguel, but had succeeded in making their escape across the frontiers. A colonel of volunteers was killed yesterday, by a cannon ball, in the newly constructed redoubt of Covelo. The Naval Commissary General Sanford landed this morning from Vigo: and we learn that the squadron is taking in provisions, and may be expected off the bar in a couple of days. All differences between the government and the Admiral are positively said to be arranged.

In the way of supplies we have gone on indifferently, as since my late letter, nothing whatever was landed until last night, the weather not having been so decidedly fine as to induce the boats to put to sea. They then, however, brought on shore a good quantity of flour, five boat loads of baccalau, 31 bullocks, biscuits, and salt provisions.

A French brig of war has appeared from Lisbon, and has brought up a number of passengers who fled from that capital to join the party of Donna Maria here.

All persons who quit this city for the interior of the country, by permission of the Miguelite authorities, are to be put under quarantine for a certain number of days; but it does not appear whether this measure is to be adopted towards those soldiers who may desert to them from this side. Now that the Cholera no longer exists at Oporto, this regulation is perfectly needless and vexatious; it is probably intended only to annoy those English merchants who at this season of the year resort to the Upper Douro to purchase their wine.

Two gun boats, fitted out in this river, sailed last night for Gallicia, to purchase provisions, and if they catch any fish boats along the coast they are to bring them to the Foz, and land their cargoes there. A vessel has just anchored outside with a welcome reinforcement of 160 Frenchmen. This will more than cover our loss of the other day; which, notwithstanding the statement in the official report, was really upwards of 130 men killed and wounded.

TURKEY.

By the following account, published in the Wirtemburg Gazette, a semi official journal, it will be perceived that the Sublime Porte has acceded to the terms of PEACE proposed to him by the Pacha of Egypt. The account is likewise confirmed by intelligence derived from other sources:—

"Private letter from Vienna, April 14.

"We have this moment received, by express, news from Constantinople, on the authority of which we may rely.

"The Sultan has accepted the terms of peace proposed to him by the Pacha of Egypt, through Ali Pacha.

"The Sultan, after having assembled all the Ministers of the Ottoman Port, asked the representatives of the great European powers what they could do in his favor. Admiral Roussin offered a fleet, but it had not made its appearance, and, besides, it would not be able to prevent Ibrahim from making himself master of Asia Minor.—The Russian Ambassador replied to the same question, that the Russian army would require sixty days before it could take the field in Asia. The English Legation had not received sufficient instructions.—It was under these circumstances that the Sultan Mahmoud has followed the advices of the Divan and of the Ambassadors of the Western Powers, and has resolved to accept the terms offered by the Pacha. Couriers have been dispatched in all directions to announce this important news."—*Poulson, June 5.*

The Journal of St. Petersburgh contains some highly interesting documents respecting the interference of the Russians in the affairs of Turkey.—They prove, satisfactorily, that the Porte invited the Russians, that their movements were in no wise affected by the conduct of Admiral Roussin, and that their ships are remaining in the Bosphorus, and their troops advancing on Constantinople, at the earnest request of the Sultan. The final resolve of the Emperor is, "That the squadron and corps of troops sent to assist the Sultan, at the express request of that sovereign, had orders to remain in the position which they occupied till the moment that Ibrahim shall have evacuated Asia Minor, and have returned over Mount Taurus, and till the Pacha of Egypt shall have acceded to the conditions proposed to him by the Porte." As soon as this two fold object shall have been attained, his imperial Majesty, as he expressly announced on the 17th of February, will give orders to his fleet and to his troops to return to Russia, and not before. On the one hand it is asserted that the Sultan, more afraid of his friends than his enemies, has accepted the terms of his rebellious Pacha, and consented to the cession of Syria, in order to get rid of the proffered assistance of Russia. By other accounts it would appear that the Porte had been compelled to this course, by the urgency of its position, and that terms will be kept with Mehemet no longer than while the Sultan is unable to curb the pretensions of his vassal, or until a sufficient Russian power shall be at his service. It is rumored that Smyrna is again occupied by the troops of Ibrahim.—*Ball. American, June 4.*

The Stockholm Gazette contains a detailed report of the progress of the works of the fortifications undertaken at Cariscrona, for protecting the entrance into the port. These works were commenced in 1820, and are expected to be completed in 1837; they consist principally of a very strong citadel, constructed upon an isolated rock, commanding the only entrance into the harbor that is navigable. It will be 2,000 feet long and 1,000 feet wide, and will be furnished with 460 pieces of cannon. The outer walls, which are at least 20 feet high, are formed of large blocks of granite, united by a cement that becomes as hard as the stone itself.

Italy.—A letter from Genoa states that an armament is in active preparation there for the bombardment of Tunis, in revenge for an insult offered to the captain of a Sardinian man of war, who put into the port of Tunis, for which insult the Dey refused to give a proper satisfaction. Sixty gun boats are preparing for the expedition, which it was expected would be ready by the middle of next month. The Dey seems to be actively preparing for the attack, and it is stated in the Garde National of Marseilles, that he has assembled 10,000 men at Tunis, which place he has put in a state of defence.

From the National Gazette.

The manner in which Mr. Grant's Resolution to relieve the Jews in the British empire from civil disabilities, was passed by the British House of Commons, must be very satisfactory to all the liberals. We must quote the account of the London Morning Chronicle.

"Mr. O'Connell must say one word on an occasion in which his feelings were so warmly interested. He had struggled for religious liberty, not for sectarian advantages, but for the principle that man's conscience should be free—that he was equally punished by unjust restrictions as by unmerited stripes. He was delighted the day of good feeling in these matters had come—that this respectable and ancient nation, which had faithfully preserved a high religious sentiment, was no longer to be estranged—and that they could at least see the period when something like justice was granted to all men—when conscience was free, and the country rid of a stain which had so long dishonored her [cheers and loud cries of question!].

Mr. W. Roche said a few words, which were drowned in the vehement cries of 'question!' and the Chairman read the Resolution.

The 'Ayes' resounded in one loud and hearty tone through the House; the 'Noes' were weak, and 'few and far between.'

The Chairman declared the Resolution carried —an annunciation which was followed by loud and long continued cheers.

Mr. Hume took part in the debate, and concluded thus.

"He could read a letter to the House from Quincy Adams, the late President of the United States, stating that there were no better citizens than the Jews, and expressing a hope that ere long the whole of Europe will see the justice and the wisdom of freely conceding to them the fullest political privileges."

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1833.

Cholera.—Two raftsmen, who had arrived from below, were taken to the Hospital in this city, on Sunday last. One died the same evening; the other on Monday last. No case has originated here, and our city continues as healthy as usual.

Lexington.—We are informed that the Cholera has broken out with much violence in this town.—We have not been able to obtain the particulars, nor the date of its occurrence.

☞CORRECTION.—In our last paper, in publishing the ticket, formed by the late Convention, we mentioned William Kerr as a resident of *St. Clair township.* We have since learned that he now resides in *Pittsburgh.*

☞A German newspaper, called Der Pittsburgher Beobachter, is issued every Friday, by Etzler & Reinhold, No. 74, 3d street.

CHRISTIANITY A PART OF THE COMMON LAW.—The first article on this page of our paper, is taken from the April number of the *American Jurist.* It is a reply to a passage in a letter from Thomas Jefferson to Major Cartwright, published in the 4th volume of his works. The incorrectness of Mr. Jefferson's assertion is, we think, very clearly shown.—Our readers will probably recollect that the Supreme Court of this state decided, in this city, in 1824, in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Updegraff, "that christianity is a part of the Common Law of Pennsylvania;" and, consequently, that blasphemy is an indictable offence. A similar decision has been made by the Supreme Court of New York.

The following are the material passages in the letter to Major Cartwright, dated 5th June, 1824.

"I was glad to find in your book a formal contradiction at length of the judiciary usurpation of legislative power; for such the Judges have usurped in their decisions that Christianity is a part of common law. * * * * * And finally Lord Mansfield with a bible qualification, in Evan's case, in 1767, says, "essential principles of revealed religion are part of the common law." Thus ingulphing Bible, Testament, and all into common law, without citing any authority. And thus we find this chain of authorities hanging, link by link, one upon another, and all ultimately in one and the same book, and that a mistranslation of the words *'auncien scripture'* used by Prisot. Finch quotes Prisot; Wingate does the same. Sheppard quotes Prisot, Finch and Wingate. Hale cites nobody. Wood cites Woolaston's case. Blackstone quotes Woolaston's case and Hale. And Lord Mansfield, like Hale, ventures it on his own authority. Here I might defy the best read lawyer to produce another scrip of authority for this judiciary forgery; and I might go on further to show how some of the Anglo Saxon *priests* interpolated into the text of Alfred's laws, the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d chapters of Exodus, and the 15th of the Acts of the Apostles, from the 23d to the 29th verses. But this would lead my pen and your patience too far. What a conspiracy this between Church and State! Sing tantarara, rogues all, sing tantarara, rogues all!"

"The Jackson papers are boasting of the harmony that exists in the *democratic* party, and the Harrisburgh Reporter has an article on this subject weekly. This *apparent* harmony will be fatal to the Reporter's man, M'Kean, next winter. The friends of Van Buren are acting covertly and quietly, and will, if possible, carry their point by management. So far as *this county is concerned, M'Kean's prospects are gloomy indeed.*

The above is from the last Beaver Argus.—This verifies what we predicted some time ago. The Van Buren party are imitating the cunning policy of the vampyre which gently fans its victim, while it is sucking its life's blood.

It seems Mr. M'Kean's prospects are "gloomy indeed," in Beaver county—in Allegheny county they are, if possible, still worse. Of all the candidates who will be in nomination for the assembly, *not one man* will pledge himself to vote for McKean. The anti Masonic candidates will, of course, not vote for M'Kean, and of the persons on the *Jackson* ticket, Mr. Hilands will probably vote for Sergeant, and the other three for a Van Buren candidate.—Perhaps it is all right that Mr. McKean should be abandoned. He does not seem to have the faculty of attaching any person to him, and he is probably altogether unfit for the high and responsible office of Senator. Fit, however, or unfit, he is most deplorably deserted in this county. If he has a single friend here, he must be a very *prudent* one, for we have not heard even a feeble voice raised in his favor, within the last three months. His former supporters have not only deserted him, but have gone over to his most inveterate foe.—The election of a Van Buren Senator would be the most unequivocal condemnation of Mr. McKean.

The Convention.—As we predicted, the Jackson Convention has formed a *mixed* ticket.—Even the Mercury will not now deny our foresight in this instance. In the early part of April, we stated our firm belief that the Van Buren party would not *dare* to nominate a "distinct and exclusive ticket." The result confirms this prediction. They have placed Robert Hilands—a uniform opponent of Gen. Jackson and Martin Van Buren, a decided friend of Henry Clay—upon their ticket, with the hope of securing the support of the National Republicans. Will the National Republicans be tempted, by this nomination of *one* Clayman, to vote for *three* Van Buren men? Will the Van Buren men honestly and fairly vote for Mr. Hilands? Does any man believe that Mr. Hilands will get within several hundred votes as many as the other persons on that ticket? Mr. Hilands is, personally, the most popular man on the ticket, yet we venture to assert that he will get the smallest vote.

In the formation of this ticket, one thing is remarkable—an open and avowed friend of Henry Clay is nominated, but not a man avowedly favorable to Samuel M'Kean.

Mr. Hammond, the editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, gives the following account of the atrocious murder of the Moravian Indians, by the party under the command of Col. Williamson, in 1782.

"The hostile Indians on the Sandusky obtained forced supplies from the Moravians, in their incursions on the Ohio frontier. At the same time, they accused the Moravians of being spies in favor of the whites. The same jealousies were cherished by the whites. In the fall preceding the massacre a large body of the Moravians had been seized by the hostile Indians and conveyed, some to Sandusky and some to Detroit. Their corn was left in the fields ungathered, and the weaker portion of the Moravians left unprotected. As the spring approached the prisoners were released to return home, to gather their corn and plant new crops. The obvious intention was to benefit the hostile Indians. The whites were apprised of this, and they determined to break up the Moravian settlement altogether.—The plan agreed upon was, to remove the Indians, destroy their provisions and make desolate their residences. Their massacre was not generally contemplated. It was the consequence of a savage spirit, easily excited at the sight of Indians and of blood. The grain was destroyed, and the towns burnt.—Punishment of the Moravian Indians for the presumed guilt of murdering the whites was not the *professed*, nor the *real* object of the expedition.—I speak thus positively because I lived from childhood to manhood, in association with numbers who were of the party, and I have heard from many mouths an account of the object, and all the horrible consequences.—I never heard the transaction spoken of by those concerned, but with deep regret."

In reading Jay's Memoirs we noticed the two following anecdotes, which will probably amuse our readers. The conduct of the old French officer was no doubt directed by the French Government, which was anxious to promote a war between the colonies and Great Britain, by promises of aid in men, money, and arms, but was unwilling to commit itself by any openly authorized act.

The second anecdote shows the unfair means adopted by the French Government to obtain information, and exhibits in a strong light the shrewdness and careful ness of Mr. Jay.

This incident occurred during the negotiation for peace, in 1782.—Mr. Oswald was the British Commissioner.

Some time in the course of this year, probably about the month of November, Congress was informed that a foreigner was then in Philadelphia, who was desirous of making to them an important and confidential communication. This intimation having been several times repeated, a committee, consisting of Mr. Jay, Dr. Franklin, and Mr. Jefferson, was appointed to hear what the foreigner had to say. These gentlemen agreed to meet him in one of the committee rooms in Carpenter's Hall. At the time appointed they went there, and found already arrived an elderly lame gentleman, having the appearance of an old wounded French officer. They told him they were authorized to receive his communication; upon which he said that his Most Christian Majesty had heard with pleasure of the exertions made by the American colonies in defence of their rights and privileges; that His Majesty wished them success, and would, whenever it should be necessary, manifest more openly his friendly sentiments towards them. The committee requested to know his authority for giving these assurances. He answered only by drawing his hand across his throat, and saying "Gentlemen, I shall take care of my head." They then asked what demonstrations of friendship they might expect from the King of France. "Gentlemen," answered the foreigner, "if you want arms, you shall have them; if you want ammunition, you shall have it; if you want money, you shall have it." The committee observed that these assurances were indeed important, but again desired to know by what authority they were made. "Gentlemen," said he, repeating his former gesture, "I shall take care of my head:" and this was the only answer they could obtain from him. He was seen in Philadelphia no more. It was the opinion of the committee that he was a secret agent of the French court, directed to give these indirect assurances, but in such a manner that he might be disavowed, if necessary. Mr. Jay stated that his communications were not without their effect on the proceedings of Congress.

A circumstance occurred during this negotiation that strikingly evinced the anxiety of the French government to become acquainted with its details, and the unjustifiable means they used to obtain information. Mr. Jay was one evening in conference with Mr. Oswald, when the latter, wishing to consult his instructions, unlocked his escritoir; when, to his astonishment and alarm, he discovered that the paper was missing. Mr. Jay smiled, and told him to give himself no concern about the document, as he would certainly find it in its place as soon as the minister had done with it. In a few days the prediction was verified. So well apprized was Mr. Jay of the artifices of the agents of the government, that while secrecy was important, he made it a rule to carry his confidential papers about his person.—*Jay's Memoirs.*

FRANKLIN HALL, *June* 7, 1833.

The decease of Mr. JAMES RHEY having been communicated to the Franklin L. Society, of Jefferson College, Canonsburgh, Pa., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, by a late and mysterious dispensation of Divine Providence, Mr. James Rhey, one of our regular members, has, during a recent tour between Wheeling and Cincinnati, fallen a victim to malignant Cholera—therefore,

Resolved, That in testimony of our regard for his character as a Student, as a Member of our Society, and his correct and virtuous deportment as a gentleman, we will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family of which he was a member, and his friends in general, for the loss they have thus sustained—And that a committee be appointed to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the parents of the deceased, and have the same published in the Pittsburgh Gazette and Washington Reporter.

Steam Boat Accident.—We had prepared a short article on the subject of the loss of the Steam Boat Lioness, from information derived from the log book of the Chesapeake; we, however, substitute the following from an Alexandria paper, containing more particular details. The untimely death of the Hon. *Josiah Johnson*, will be severely felt in the State of Louisiana, as well as in the Senate of the United States, of which body he was a conspicuous member. The Alexandria Gazette, of the 22d ult., says: "It becomes our duty to record an event which thrills us with horror as we relate it, and which has brought desolation and sorrow among us, by the destruction of some of our best and most valued fellow citizens: as well as many others, with whose names we are at present unacquainted. The steam boat Lioness, on her passage from this place to Natchitoches, blew up with a terrible explosion, and was literally torn to fragments. This disaster occurred on Sunday morning last, just at day light, near the mouth of the Regolet Bon Dieu. The explosion, or rather the three successful explosions, following each other so rapidly as scarcely to be distinguishable, were heard at a considerable distance.

The fore cabin, and the boiler deck, and the hold immediately under them, were scattered in fragments over the water for a considerable distance. Many of the passengers who escaped, were enabled to do so by seizing those fragments, after they had been, themselves, thrown into the water. In about two minutes after the explosion the hull of the boat sunk, leaving a part of the hurricane deck, and portions of the ladies' cabin floating on the surface. On this the ladies, (we are happy to say, all of them,) were saved, together with many gentlemen.

The explosion seems to have been caused by the firing of some powder which had been shipped on the boat.

There were two of the hands in the hold, with a lighted candle, engaged in some arrangements there at the time the boat blew up, and the mate had gone down a moment before to assist them. It is supposed that by some unfortunate accident the powder was fired by them.

By a letter from G. M. Graham, Esq., who has just returned from the wreck, we learn that the Hon. Josiah S. Johnson, Bazil Q. Rigg, Esq., and Charles Boyce, Esq. are among the missing.

That the Hon. E. D. White has escaped, but is seriously injured from burns and bruises; that Messrs. Boyce, Dunbar, Sewell, and William Johnston have escaped without any serious injuries. That Messrs. Roubieux and Graham were somewhat injured, the latter in fact very seriously; that many of the sufferers, unknown to Mr. G., were on the plantation of Judge Smith in a terrible situation from their wounds and burns. Some of these it is thought would die.—*Louisville Herald, June 3.*

From the Louisville Herald, June 3.

By this morning's mail, we received a letter from a valued friend at Nashville, dated May 31st, from which we make the following extract—the letter was not written for publication.

"The Cholera is upon us in its most frightful and fatal form. We had begun to flatter ourselves, up to the 28th inst., that this fell scourge had left us—but since that day to this time, 5 o'clock, P. M., there has not been (from the best information I can get) less than 70 cases—and about 20 deaths in the last 48 hours. JOSIAH NICHOL, Esq., President of the U. S. Branch Bank, was attacked with it at 10 o'clock last night, and is now despaired of.—The suddenness of its reappearance, and the violence of the cases, has produced a considerable panic among our citizens; but no disposition, yet manifested, to flee from it. I trust that we have seen its greatest fury, as I have heard of but few new cases since last night. This year will long be remembered by the citizens of Nashville; death, the leveler of all mankind, has taken from hence a Hume, a Robertson, a Roan, Mr. Porter, Mr. Vanlier, Mr. Welch, Capt. Irwin—and from its vicinity, Judge Overton—and now, on the verge of the grave, stands another of its old citizens, Mr. Nichol; these were *all* old citizens, who had done much for the town—were all your old acquaintance,—and some of them your intimate personal friends,—to you they were known, you know their worth.—The three, first named, their places will be hard to fill, if they are ever. You know them well, and it is therefore useless for me to attempt to portray their many virtues. The piety,—the unostentatious simplicity of manners—the moral grandeur of the deportment of Mr. Hume, are too deeply engraven on the minds of all who knew him, (and even the children knew 'Father Hume,') soon to be forgotten. Ask the widow and the fatherless, —the poor and imprisoned, who and what Duncan Robertson was. 'And last, though not least,' ask yourself what Dr. Roan was.

P. S., half past 5 o'clock. I am this moment informed, by Mr. Thos. Crutcher, that Mr. Nichol is dead—few, very few, of the old standards are now left behind."

Rumor says Major M. M. Noah will soon establish a new paper at Albany, New York, to support the Hon John M'Lane, of Ohio, for the Presidency. He would publish this paper in the city of New York, had he not, some years since, entered into bonds not to be concerned in a newspaper within one hundred miles of the city.—*N. H. Courier.*

A London paper remarks—"It is a singular fact that the prevailing epidemic attacks more persons who are comfortably situated, than those who are not." This is exactly as the case should be.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Rev. Mr. Avery.—It is stated, in the Boston Atlas, on the authority of one of the Jury, that ten out of twelve found no difficulty in coming to a verdict of not guilty; the other two were opposed to it for some time. All the jury, except these two, were citizens of Newport. On the question of suicide, it is understood the Jury were divided about equally in their opinions; but on the general question of his guilt, they stood as above related. —*Poulson.*

Red River Raft.—We learn from a gentleman who has just arrived from the raft, that Captain Shrieves was proceeding rapidly towards the accomplishment of his Herculean task: having already penetrated 25 or 30 miles:—making the waters turn right and left; and with the assistance of his powerful machinery, tearing the trees from their native soil, "root and branch." When this stupendous undertaking shall have been accomplished, and our River laid open for navigation to its head waters, who shall set a boundary to the prosperity of our portion of the Union.—*Natchitoches Frontier Reporter, May* 11.

From the Cleveland Herald, June 1.

Never, perhaps, in any previous year, has the tide of emigration been as great as it has the present season. Although a new line of steam boats has been established between this place and Buffalo, still, the means of transportation is insufficient to convey all that wish to be accommodated.—Boats frequently arrive at this port, with from six to seven hundred passengers on board, destined for the "far west." Our hotels are all the time full; and frequently unprepared to accommodate all who make application. Should we have no untoward circumstances to encounter, the amount of business done on the lake the present, will far exceed that of any previous year.

What a Brotherhood.—Dr. Caldwell of the Transylvania University, says there are but three animals who can abide *Tobacco*, viz: the African rock goat, the most loathsome quadruped on earth, —the foul tobacco worm—and that rational creature—*man.*

Spirit of the Parisian Journals.—The Tribune considers, that of all the powers of Europe, France had the least interest in opposing the invasion of Turkey by the arms of Russia. The pretext for an interference to which she had been urged by England and Austria, is the maintenance of the political equilibrium of Europe, but for some years Turkey had lost all influence. The cause which the Powers opposed to the policy of Russia should have embraced, was that of the Pacha of Egypt, but France should have remained an inactive spectator of the conflict. It then argues, that the interest of France is to favor the conquests of Egypt, and that if it is seriously intended to found a colony at Algiers, the friendship of the Pacha would be a great advantage. This journal then inquires—"who could have believed that, after the Revolution of July, a Government could arise, that would stand forth the champion of the legitimacy of the Sultan? In calling for *obedience to Turkey* the French Government acts against its own interest. It renders itself the oppressor of its natural ally; it endeavors to impose on him conditions that ought to be rejected, and can only be enforced by arms. It is reduced to the necessity of employing means which Russia, according to itself, was wrong in appealing to. This armed collision, which it was sought to avoid, has become imminent, and we must be prepared for it. Such is the result of the mismanagement and political irreligion of the men who govern us.

From the Baltimore American, June 4.

Extract of a letter just received from a gentleman in England, to his brother in this city.

"This country is beginning to feel the influence of a severe epidemic, which, like the cholera, travels from the east, and proves fatal in its course to many: the number computed to be ill in London, at this moment, is a hundred thousand. The physicians, apothecaries, and druggists are full of business; two of the Theatres are closed, and one of the hospitals, at least, overflows with patients.—The French call the complaint *La Grippe;* here it is called the Influenza.

Great changes are now in the course of being made in the political state of this country. The Irish Church establishment is about to undergo a great cutting down, and tithes, *which the Catholics will not pay*, are likely to be extinguished, and some other mode of paying the established Church determined on. Tithes are to be commuted in England, and the pruning knife is to be applied to some rotten branches of the English Church.—The trade with China is to be thrown open, the Lords of Leadenhall street are to be deprived of their monopoly; and colonial slavery is to be abolished. All these measures have been announced by the ministry, who are strong enough to carry almost any thing they propose in the Commons, and the Lords must, sooner or later, give way, as they did in the Reform matter."

The Courrier Francais, referring to the observation of the Moniteur upon the article of the St. Petersburgh Journal, says, that "the positive assurances given to the French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, that the Russian forces shall withdraw from Constantinople at the first request of the Ottoman Porte, cost little to Russia, particularly as she is so sure of the Divan as to know that the request will not be made. Assurances of this kind will not be wanting, and if they can be a consolation to the French Cabinet, they will not be spared; for, whilst it is receiving these satisfactory assurances, Russia is acting: a second expedition has left Odessa, and a corps of 35,000 men is advancing from the Principalities upon Constantinople. Providing things are suffered to go on thus, we have nothing but polite conduct to expect from Russia."

Extract from the Review of the Philadelphia Market, ending Saturday evening, June 1, 1833.—*Collected for the U. States Gazette, from actual sales.*

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Since our last report, the enquiry for superfine flour has almost ceased, and sales only to the extent of about 1500 bbls. have been made at from $5 3-8 a 5 50, being dull at the latter price. The sales on the Schuylkill side, amount to 460 bbls. up to Friday evening, at $5 50; holders are unwilling to sell at reduction, and no purchasers since at that price. 800 bbls. rye flour have been taken at $4, and about 600 bbls. corn meal, at $3 56 1-4 cts. No sales of hhds. to report price $16.

WOOL.—The wool market remains calm, and but little doing; the only sales reported is a lot of 2,000 lbs.; lambs, No. 1, at 46 cts., 6 mths., and 1,000 lbs. fleece; terms not transpired.

Extract from the Baltimore Market—Semi Weekly Report.

FLOUR.—*Howard Street Flour*—We note sales of 1200 to 1500 bbls. at $5 56¼ per bbl. which may be considered the fair store quotation for fresh parcels. Some holders ask $5 62½, and occasionally obtain that price for lots of approved brands. The wagon price of fresh ground flour is generally $5 37½. Considerable parcels, the receipts of some weeks back, were settled for on Saturday at $5.31¼—*Balt. Amer. June* 4.

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE, with a Garden, and a number of Fruit Trees, in Front street, between Wood and Smithfield streets. Possession given immediately. Apply to

JAMES THOMPSON.

June 11, 1833—tf

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY, *June* 10, 1833.

SEALED Proposals, for removing the North Western Pier, and building another on the same site, will be received by the subscribers until Friday evening, the 23d inst. Plans and specifications of the work required can be seen on application to Sylvanus Lothrop.

JAMES ANDERSON,
JOHN IRWIN,
S. LOTHROP,
JOHN SNYDER, } *Committee.*

☞ The Statesman will insert the above till sale. June 11, 1833—4t

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JAMES IRWIN

HAS on hand, and offers for sale, on accommodating terms—

25,000 pounds BACON;
2,000 do. CAST STEEL;
500 do. CROWLEY STEEL;
4,000 do. LAMP BLACK;
4,000 do. COTTON YARN

Rev. William Jay's Works.

THE Standard Works of the Rev. William Jay, of Argyle Chapel, Bath, comprizing all his works known in this country; and also, several which have not, heretofore, been presented to the American public—from a copy furnished by the author to the publishers: in 3 vols., 8vo., neat sheep. Vol. 1 contains Morning and Evening Exercises; Vol. 2 contains short discourses to be read in families; the Christian contemplated in a course of Lectures; and Prayers: Vol. 3 contains Sermons; Life of Winter: Memoirs of John Clark; A Charge to the Wife of a Minister, and the Wife's Advocate, &c. &c.; and also, a few Polyglott Bibles and Testaments, superbly bound.

Just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
May 31, 1833—tf

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of the County of Allegheny, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, late of Samuel H. Scott, deceased, viz:

All those two certain lots, or pieces of ground, situate in the Borough of Allegheny, on the East side of Federal street, at the corner of Rose Alley, being numbers Eighty Nine and Ninety in the late John McDonald's plan of out lots, Nos. 37 and 38 in the reserved tract, and bounded and described as follows, viz: beginning at the corner of Federal street and Rose Alley, thence along the said alley one hundred feet to Race Alley, thence along the said Race Alley, and parallel with Federal street, forty four feet, thence Westwardly, parallel with Rose Alley, one hundred feet, to Federal street, and thence along Federal street, forty four feet, to the place of beginning. The said two lots, being each twenty two feet in front on Federal street, and one hundred feet in depth to Race Alley, as above described, were conveyed to the said Samuel H. Scott, by John McDonald and Wife, by a deed bearing date the 9th day of February, A. D. 1831, and recorded in Book Q, 2, vol. 41, page 274, &c.

At the same time and place, will also be sold the following described shares of the Stock of the Monongahela and Allegheny Bridge Companies, late the property of Samuel H. Scott, deceased, viz:

Fifteen Shares of the Stock of the Allegheny Bridge Company, on each of which shares, Twenty Five Dollars have been paid.

Twenty Shares of the Stock of the Monongahela Bridge Company, on each of which shares Twenty Five Dollars have been paid.

CHAS. S. BRADFORD,
Administrator of Samuel H. Scott, deceased.
Pittsburgh, May 31, 1833.—t24J.

ROBERT WATSON, vs. Margaret Watson, Andrew Watson, Rev. Jno. Black, G. T. Ewing and Margaret his wife, formerly Margaret Black, Andrew W. Black, Elizabeth T. Black, Alexander Black, Samuel B. W. Black, William Black, Robert Black, and Martha Anne Black, Christopher Magee and Jane his wife, William Pentland, and Mary his wife, Samuel B. Wylie and Margaret his wife, Archibald M'Kinney, and Anne his wife. } In the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny County of June Term, A. D. 1833: No. 208. Breve de partitione faciendo.

THE defendants, above named, and all others concerned, will take notice that by virtue of the above described writ, I will hold an inquisition upon the property described in said writ, on Tuesday, the 11th of June, by adjournment, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of making a partition of the said property among the said plaintiff, and defendants, in the manner that I am commanded by the said writ, at which time and place the said defendants, and all others, may attend, if they think proper so to do.

The property described in the said writ, is as follows, viz: All that piece of land situate partly in the city of Pittsburgh, and partly in the township of Pitt, in the county of Allegheny, being that portion of the northernmost of the two lots numbered nine in the plan of lots annexed to the last will and testament of Andrew Watson, dec'd, late of the said county, which the surviving executors of the said Andrew Watson, by a deed bearing date the twenty second day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and recorded in book T, 2, page 23, conveyed unto the said plaintiff and defendants, bounded by the public road, as laid out, in pursuance of an order of Court, A. D. 1827, by lots, Numbers Two, Three, and Seven in the said plan, and by a line running parallel with, and at the distance of ten feet from, the Northernmost boundary line of the said lot number Nine.

All that certain other piece of land, situate in the said township of Pitt, being the whole of the southernmost lot, number nine, as described in the said plan, annexed to the last will and testament of the said Andrew Watson, deceased, and being also that portion of the land formerly occupied by Philadelphia street, and of the northernmost of the said two lots numbers nine, contained between the aforesaid new road, the said southernmost lot, number nine, and the lines of the said southernmost lot, number nine, produced until they meet the said new road, which said piece of land is the same that was conveyed to the said plaintiff and defendants by the surviving executors of the said Andrew Watson, deceased, by a deed bearing date the twenty second day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, recorded in book T, 2, page 23, &c. and also, by an agreement bearing the same date, and recorded in book T, 2, page 27, &c.

WM. LECKY, Sheriff.
May 31, 1833—3t

CITY BATHS.

J. B. VASHON has the pleasure to inform the Citizens of Pittsburgh, and Visitors here, that his

CITY BATHS,

In Third street, between Market and Ferry streets,

Are now prepared, *in the first rate Style*, for the use of all who may be disposed to enjoy the luxury of bathing.

☞ He takes this opportunity to invite the patronage of the Public, and is determined to merit their favor, by the strictest attention to their comfort and gratification.

May 21—3m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having hydrants, or in any way using the water from the City Water Works, that the annual assessment of water rents, ordered by the City Ordinance of the 28th January, 1833, has been submitted to and approved by the Water Committee, and that the Water Committee have ordered the payment of all water rents to be made on or before the 10th day of June, 1833. By order of the Water Committee.

M. RAHM,
Assessor and Collector.

N. B. Appeals from assessment of water tax must be made to the Water Committee, on or before 31st May, 1833.

May 21, 1833.

Book and Stationery Store.

M. P. O'HERN,

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of CRAMER & SPEAR, in the *Bookselling and Book Binding* business, will continue at the old stand, No. 54, Franklin Head, Wood Street, where orders for every variety of Book and Job Printing and Bookbinding will be received and executed with neatness and despatch.

On hand a large assortment of School, Chap, and Miscellaneous Books; also, Stationery in all its variety.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. ☞ Rags taken in exchange for Books and Paper.

N. B. *Steam Boat Books and Merchants' Account Books* Bound and Ruled to any given pattern, on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.

☞ The Subscribers very respectfully recommend the Patronage of their former Customers to their Successor, M. P. O'Hern, at their old stand, Wood street.

CRAMER & SPEAR.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

National Portrait Gallery.

THE National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans—conducted by James B. Longacre, Philadelphia, and James Herring, New York—under the superintendence of the American Academy of the Fine Arts. The Number sent as a specimen, contains the Portraits of Israel Putnam, Andrew Jackson, and Miss Sedgewick—price 50 cents per number, or $6 per year. Those wishing to subscribe for the above work, will please call at the Bookstore of

JOHN I. KAY & Co.
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. May 31, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum; immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum. Feb. 5.

25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;
In store, and for sale, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Dec. 25.—tf.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.
Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

TO RENT,

THE Two Three Story Brick Stores, erected by the subscriber, in Wood street, on Sturgeon's Lots. Possession given on the first of April. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK.
March 22. No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Philadelphia, was taken from the door cheek of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endeavor to exchange it for cash. Information relating to either is requested.

JAMES R. SPEER.
No. 130 Wood street.
Jan. 22, 1833.

11 BALES SPANISH MOSS—Just received and for sale low, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a cure is *guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

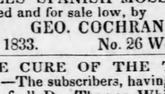
GEORGE COCHRAN, OF R'D, WILL be prepared to receive Consignments of American Manufactures and Produce, at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood street. He intends transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will use his best exertions to render his establishment useful to the Merchant, Manufacturer, and others, who favor him with their business. He will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, at Wholesale, on the most favorable terms.

☞ The partnership of COCHRAN & IRWIN was dissolved on the 1st instant, by mutual consent.

Pittsburgh, January 11, 1833.—tf

ALEXANDER & RUFUS, a Treatise on Church Government, by the late Dr. Anderson—only Edition in the United States—for sale by M. P. O'HERN.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

NEW COACH



MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style*. Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Carioles, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING done with dispatch.
JOHN HISE,
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞ New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.

November 23.—tf

New Hardware Store,
NO 66. WOOD STREET
PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

A FEW Copies of the old Edition of the Dictionary of the Bible, published by Cramer & Spear—*Brown's Notes*, complete in two vols. For sale low, by M. P. O'HERN,
Franklin Head, Wood street.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,

40 BBLS, best Tanners' Oil;
As also, a sample of Roebling's Manufactured Pittsburgh Glue—warranted in quality equal to any in the market, and will be put up to order.

IN STORE,
20 bbls. Bank Oil;
20 do Shore Oil—
Direct from Boston, and for sale, on very fair terms, by H. F. SCHWEPPE.
May 3, 1833—2mo

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a

General Commission and Forwarding Business.

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfaction.

HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms.

Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,
	Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET.
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, December 9, 1831. } tf

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

REMOVAL.

S. J. SYLVESTER takes this opportunity to return his acknowledgments to his customers for their very liberal support, and asks a continuance of their custom, at his new stand, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, recently occupied by Messrs. Holdship & Son, who have declined the Book Business in his favor. To the customers of Messrs. Holdship, he would say that an extensive assortment of every article in the Book and Stationery Business will be found at his store, at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Country Merchants will find a more extensive assortment of Books than in any other establishment, and at lower prices than at any other store in the western country, on the most liberal terms. S. J. SYLVESTER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
April 2, 1833.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:

Drafts and Notes of hand collected:

Interest allowed on Special Deposits:

Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $25, a *Planetarium or Orrery*, of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appears to be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.
February 1.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

E. HALE,
SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. wher he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.
March 10, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints. Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in all cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.
Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
may 14, 1830.—tf.

J. B. VASHON

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his

Shaving, Hair Dressing,

AND FANCY ESTABLISHMENT,

To No. 59 Third street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he is prepared and may be constantly found ready to attend to all those who may favor him with their custom. Every exertion will be made to give satisfaction to all those who may patronize him, and hopes that the disposition to please, heretofore evinced, will secure him that liberal encouragement received during the last four years, and for which he tenders his grateful acknowledgments.

☞ He has just received a very choice lot of FANCY GOODS, *Perfumery, Cosmetics,* &c. &c. comprizing every article in his line of business, which may be had low.

May 10, 1833—2m

TO LET,

THE two Three Story Brick Houses, near the South East corner of the Diamond, now occupied by Samuel Cooper and Henry Stafford.

ALSO,

Five Rooms over the Stores at the corner of the Diamond and Market street, suitable for lawyers' offices. Enquire of

JAMES B. IRWIN.
December 28—tf

JOHN BLAIR,
Furrier & Cap Manufacturer,

NO. 136 LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morgan, Hatter, next door to W. Closey's Shoe Store, a few doors from the corner of St. Clair street, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of *Men's & Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur*

CAPS

Of the latest Fashions, suitable for this season of the year; made of the best materials; well adapted for merchants and others, and sold cheaper than any establishment in the United States, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

He has at present on hand a Large Supply of

MEN'S	BOYS'
Lustre Seal Caps;	Russian Octagon Tops;
Sea Otter do	English Flush do
Black Hair Seal do	American Opera do
Brown do. do	Belgian Signet do
Gray do. do	Jackson Patent do
CLOTH.	*English Turbans,*
German Swag Tops;	Of Lustre Seal;
French Tiara do	Chinchilla;
English Baloon do	Cloth, Velvet;
American Rifle do	French Merino, &c.

Leather Opera, Round & Octagon, of various shapes.

N. B. Will receive, in a few days, a large assortment of Furs, viz: Pelerines, Cloak Collars.
December 4.—1y

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.

ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMAS MILLER.
Jan. 1st, 1833.

The business will be continued, in future, by Robert Thompson & John Scott, Jr., under the firm of

THOMPSON & SCOTT,

At the old stand, No. 81 Wood, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, where will be constantly kept a general and choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞ The subscriber, on retiring from the above firm of Thompson & Miller, takes pleasure in recommending his successors, Thompson & Scott, to the patronage of the old customers, and the public generally.

THOMAS MILLER.
Feb. 19, 1833.—tf.

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking-house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.
Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

A Second Hand Piano Forte
FOR SALE LOW.

APPLY to the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette. April 26, 1833—tf

FOR RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.

☞ Apply to H. M. WATTS,
At his Office, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.
Jan. 8, 1833.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.

WILLIAM HAYS, } *Exr's.*
JOHN SNYDER, }
Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13—tf Wa er street

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞ A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

BRITISH LUSTRE,
For Polishing Stoves & Grates.

THIS LUSTRE, with a little rubbing, will produce a brilliancy highly ornamental; and, when once obtained, may be easily preserved.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
March 22—tf No. 42 Market street.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞ *Refer to—*
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*
July 10, 1832.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle,* (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson,* of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

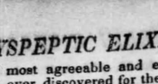
Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.



THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove